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Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-87-216
Monday
9 November 1987

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-87-216 *9 November 1987*

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LD091436 [Editorial Report]

Arab Summit Conference

Amman television broadcast live coverage of the 8 November opening session, in which speeches were delivered by Jordan's King Husayn and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. Husayn's address focused on the need for collective Arab action to end inter-Arab strife and for a unified Arab stand on the Iran-Iraq war, which he viewed as a threat to the security of the entire region and to world peace. The Jordanian foreign minister subsequently disclosed details of a longer speech by Husayn at the first closed session, noting the king's call for the conference to adopt an "explicit, firm resolution" that reflects Arab determination to end the Iran-Iraq war and includes a mechanism to follow this up. According to the minister's report, carried by Amman radio, Husayn also expressed the view that Egypt's isolation from the Arab League "weakens the bases on which Arab order is founded," and he told the conferees that "joint Arab action will be lacking" if this problem remains unsolved. The conferees began a second closed session 9 November, the radio noted.

Amman television had earlier provided live coverage of the arrival of Arab leaders in Amman over the weekend. While most delegations were led by heads of state, Saudi Arabia and Morocco sent their crown princes, Libya sent deputy leader Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, and Tunisia sent Mahmoud Mestiri, its new foreign minister.

Regarding talks on the sidelines of the summit, INA reported that the conferees have formed a four-man committee to hold contacts among Arab leaders in order to "clear the Arab atmosphere." The committee consists of King Husayn, the UAE and Algerian presidents, and the Saudi crown prince. Meanwhile, both WAKH and the *Jordan Times* carried reports predicting an imminent meeting between the Iraqi and Syrian presidents under King Husayn's auspices. The GCC leaders held a pre-summit meeting 8 November during which they exchanged views on the conference agenda and on coordinating their stands, Amman television noted. According to Cairo radio, Gulf sources in Amman disclosed that the GCC states intend to restore relations with Egypt shortly, even if the summit conference rejects proposals to reconcile with Egypt. UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan had earlier expressed support for the restoration of relations with Egypt in a press interview cited by KUNA. He also called on the summit conference to appoint three Arab leaders to visit Tehran and Baghdad in an attempt to end the Gulf war, indicating his own willingness to participate in mediation efforts.

A Tehran radio commentary on the Arab summit emphasized that Iran "will not change its just and legitimate stands, even if every kind of political and economic pressure is brought to bear on it."

Gulf Conflict

Military Action—According to a military statement carried by Voice of the Masses Radio, 10 civilians were killed and 106 wounded when an Iranian missile hit a residential area in Baghdad 8 November. IRNA stated that two surface-to-surface missiles were fired on communications buildings in Baghdad. The agency also reported that an Iranian air strike caused "considerable damage" to economic installations northwest of Kirkuk 8 November and that Iranian artillery inflicted "heavy damages and casualties" on industrial sites in Basra and other areas in the south. Tehran radio said Iranian warplanes bombed an Iraqi garrison in Irbil Province and troop concentrations in three other locations 9 November.

For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi warplanes struck "violent and devastating blows" against the petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni 6 November. Iraqi planes also raided a large maritime target off the Iranian coast 9 November, according to an official statement carried by the radio.

Iranian Military Industries—In an 8 November *Tehran Times* interview cited by IRNA, IRGC Minister Moshen Rafiqdust announced that Iran is planning to build a fighter plane "in the near future." He also noted that Iran now produces a version of the DC-7. The minister said that domestic military industry is now capable of manufacturing surface-to-surface missiles, adding that TOW missiles are currently being mass-produced. IRGC Commander Moshen Reza'i noted that a tank that incorporates the "special qualities" of those manufactured in the East and the West, is now built in Iran, IRNA also reported.

Tunisia

Zine El Abedine Ben Ali, who had been named prime minister on 2 October, replaced Habib Bourguiba as Tunisian president and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, after Bourguiba was declared "totally incapable of the duties of the presidency," according to a statement issued by the new leader and broadcast by Tunis radio 7 November. While praising Bourguiba's "colossal sacrifices" for the country, Ben Ali disavowed the principles of "life presidency" or "automatic succession," and he declared that in line with stipulations in the constitution, he had assumed the nation's highest office. While pledging to ensure the "sanctity" of the law, the new president called for a "review" of the constitution, and he announced that his government will propose draft laws on political parties and on the press. Ben Ali

also promised to work for good relations with all countries, with particular attention to "Islamic, Arab, African, and Mediterranean solidarity."

The new cabinet under President Ben Ali includes Hedi Baccouche as prime minister and new ministers of foreign affairs and the interior, according to a list carried by the radio. The ministers of justice and national defense retain their portfolios. Tunis radio also broadcast a communique from the Socialist Destourian Party announcing that Ben Ali, who also became SDP chairman according to party regulations, appointed Prime Minister Baccouche SDP secretary general and Hamed Karoui party director.

Following on a Justice Ministry statement aired by Tunis radio that the trial of Islamic Tendency Movement members scheduled to begin 9 November had been postponed, Prime Minister Baccouche stressed to Paris radio that all Tunisians should be allowed to return home and work to "strengthen the climate of detente and national consensus." He announced that the new government recommends that Bourguiba, who was in Carthage with relatives, retire to his residence near Safaqis. The prime minister also admitted that some Bourguiba aides were under house arrest.

In reaction to the change of government, the Islamic Tendency Movement issued a statement in Paris welcoming Bourguiba's overthrow and noting that "a period of despotism" had been ended, Paris radio reported. The Tunisian House of Representatives as well as the General Federation of Labor and various provincial governors and organizations all expressed support for the new government. Tunisia also received messages of support and best wishes from various foreign governments including its closest neighbors. Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid telephoned his new Tunisian counterpart, and the Algerian Foreign Ministry cabled its "warmest wishes," Algiers radio reported. Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "warmly congratulated" Ben Ali by telephone, Tunis radio noted. A Tehran radio commentary alleged that the change in government followed a visit from an "unofficial" U.S. delegation and opined that a "new phase in the Tunisian people's Islamic struggles" has begun.

Israel

The Abu Nidal group's claim to have hijacked a vessel carrying eight people with Israeli passports off Gaza 8 November was reported by IDF radio. A spokesman for the group stated at a West Beirut press conference that the abductions were carried out to protest the Arab Summit in Amman and he warned Israel not to jeopardize the hostages' lives by trying to rescue them, the radio noted. Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres told the radio that while there are no accurate details on the kidnapees, the yacht has been identified as Belgian. In remarks cited by the station, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin doubted that the yacht was actually intercepted off the Israeli coast.

Lebanon

Killing of Israeli—An IDF soldier was killed 8 November when his vehicle triggered a roadside bomb near Beaufort Castle, IDF radio reported. The Amal Movement claimed responsibility for an attack in the area in a statement carried by Beirut radio, asserting that its men detonated a bomb under an Israeli tank.

Strike—Trade Union Federation Chairman Antoine Bisharah announced 8 November that the open-ended strike will continue and that demonstrations will be held in both parts of Beirut, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. A PSP statement broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio criticized Bisharah for "coordinating" with Christian political leaders instead of adopting a stand against the "Phalangist regime."

Security—Radio Free Lebanon reported that seven people were killed during factional fighting in southern Beirut 8 November. As for the Amal-Palestinian conflict, Amal leader Nabih Birri told Radio Monte Carlo that he intends to launch a "peace offensive" to implement peace agreements on the camps issue.

Libya

Statement on Stingers—The U.S. decision to supply Stinger missiles to Chad is a "direct threat" to Libya's security and further reveals the U.S. Administration's "hostile intentions" toward Libya, according to an 8 November statement from the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison carried by JANA. The statement also accused the United States of "direct intervention" in the Libyan-Chadian conflict in contravention of OAU recommendations and for the purpose of serving U.S. "imperialist ambitions."

Warning to GCC—A 7 November statement from the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison warned the GCC states that "any rapprochement" with Egypt will cause "progressive and revolutionary" Libya to ally itself with Iran, an "Islamic state" which opposes "Zionism and its designs." On the previous day the JANA Arab affairs editor denied reports that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak had agreed to meet. Libya will never meet with an Arab regime that has entered the "swamp of treason" by recognizing the "Zionist enemy," the editor asserted.

Jabir in Moscow—Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, and his delegation began cooperation talks 6 November with a Soviet delegation headed by General Dimitriy Yazov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committe

and USSR defense minister, JANA reported. Jabir, who is in Moscow for celebrations on the occasion of the October Revolution anniversary, also met with an Egyptian delegation comprising former officials of the Al-Nasir government and other opposition figures.

Mission in Baghdad—The acting head of the Libyan People's Liaison Bureau in Baghdad told WAKH 7 November that his office resumed its "normal work" 22 October. The diplomat also noted that the Iraqi Embassy in Tripoli reopened "early last month."

Syria-USSR

A cooperation agreement between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU was signed in Moscow 6 November by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the International Department, Damascus radio reported. The meeting between the two party officials took place in a "warm and friendly atmosphere," Moscow television noted.

PLO-USSR

A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry told TASS 6 November that the meeting between Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev was "highly significant" in coordinating actions toward the convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties concerned. "Practical movement" toward a conference, which would include the PLO as the "sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people," should begin "without delay," the spokesman stressed.

Arabian Peninsula

Oman and the PDRY concluded a "comprehensive agreement" in Aden resolving the "transient crisis" which occurred when border guards inadvertently clashed in October, the Abu Dhabi paper *Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i* revealed 5 November. Sources in Aden told the paper that the "regrettable" incident will not affect future relations between the neighboring states.

PRC President Li Xiannian praised bilateral relations with the UAE during a stopover in Al-Shariqah 7 November, QNA reported, noting that the Chinese official also expressed his country's hope that the differences between Iran and Iraq can be settled by peaceful means.

Sudan

Government forces recently scored a "big victory" over rebels in the Mayom area, SUNA announced 8 November, noting that 579 rebels were killed and that the army is now in "full control" of the area. However, a deputy commander of the rebel forces in the northern Upper Nile region cited by SPLA radio termed the report "obnoxious lies" and asserted that such "misleading propaganda" will not help the government overcome the "serious political crisis" it faces. The Sudanese minister of state for defense told SUNA that the military has begun implementing the emergency law in Khartoum and other areas where "looting" has taken place. The official dismissed rumors of an imminent coup attempt as mere efforts to "create anxiety and confusion" among the citizenry.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Reportage on Amman Extraordinary Arab Summit

2 Groups Issue Threats

NC061306 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Beirut, Nov 6 (AFP)—Two underground groups, Black September and the "International Anti-Imperialist Front (IAIF)" issued threats Friday against the heads-of-state who are to meet at a special Arab summit in Amman. In a communique received here, Black September, which was known for several bloody terror operations in Europe during the 1970s, vowed to "punish the summit participants if they continue to meddle with Palestine, its cause and its revolution." The group, which took its name from the September 1970 massacre of Palestinians in Jordan, accused Jordanian authorities of "trying to procure, through the traitorous summit, an official Arab consensus to give away the armed Palestinian revolution to the Americans and the Zionist enemy."

The previously unheard of IAIF, meanwhile, said it would "level (its) hardest blows...against the instruments of imperialism and the Arab reactionaries who are meeting in two days...if they decide to reinforce the presence of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East to the detriment of its peoples." The two communiques, typewritten in Arabic, were delivered to a Western news agency here. Though the IAIF statement was dated Rome and the Black September text Amman, both showed similar black lines that would indicate they were reproduced using the same photocopying machine. The special Arab summit opens Sunday evening in the Jordanian capital amid tight security.

Al-Masri Press Conference

JN071024 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 7 Nov (PETRA)—Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, official spokesman for the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to open in Amman tomorrow, Sunday, has said that the conference comes when there is a pressing need for the Arabs to heal their rifts, set their differences aside, breathe new life into common action, and close ranks in the face of dangers threatening the Arab order and existence. At a news conference at the press center this morning, Al-Masri said: We, the Arab peoples and governments, feel that our capabilities and energies are being fragmented and dissipated by our disunity and disarray, hence the need for the Arab leaders to meet at the highest level.

Following is the full text of the press conference:

I welcome all of you in Amman as we approach the opening of the extraordinary Arab summit, decided upon unanimously. Our Arab brethren have honored us by their choice of Amman to host the conference. The timing of the summit is an indication of a realization on the part of all of us of the serious, accelerating developments in the region. All Jordanian services will be devoted to facilitate the proceedings of the conference. We have seen to a comfortable and convenient stay for the journalists. All services will be accessible to you to facilitate your mission and for the summit to receive proper media coverage. Jordan's official delegation and support agencies will always be there to meet with any one of you and to answer your questions and queries. An able, energetic team will also be on hand around the clock to which you can refer for assistance at all times.

I will personally do my best to see you at this place at least once every day to regularly brief you on the news and proceedings of the conference. I am certain our regular, intensified contacts will make it possible for you to report on the conference's activities precisely and objectively.

The extraordinary summit will open at 1700 [1500 GMT] on Sunday afternoon and all the member states will participate in this summit at the level of head of state. However, Saudi Arabia will be represented by His Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Tunisia will be represented by its foreign minister. We have not as of this time received any notification from Libya as to who will represent it.

The delegations participating in the summit will begin arriving in Amman this morning, starting with his excellency the president of Djibouti. The opening session will be open and His Majesty King Husayn, chairman of the summit, will deliver a welcoming speech. Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi will then deliver his speech and immediately afterward a closed session will be held in which His Majesty King Husayn will deliver a comprehensive speech. There is a possibility, of which we will issue notification at the time, that his majesty's speech may be broadcast live. If the session remains closed, I will meet with you here immediately after the first closed session to summarize what went on.

In response to questions by newsmen on the events in Tunisia this morning, the minister said: I cannot comment on what happened in Tunisia. Jordan's policy on such situations is to consider such developments as purely internal affairs. In response to another question about Saudi Arabia's participation, he said: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will be represented by a delegation led by His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Crown prince and first deputy prime minister, in his capacity as the personal representative of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques. We are confident that the Saudi delegation will contribute great efforts to make the summit succeed. In response to a question about the agenda to be discussed at the Arab summit, the minister said that the topics on the agenda will be determined by the Arab leaders.

Asked if the Arab summit will discuss the U.S. presence in the Gulf and the military option, Al-Masri said: There is a foreign presence in the Gulf and if it is discussed it will be discussed in all its aspects. He said the issue of a foreign presence in the Gulf is being constantly raised by the Arab press and in Arab politics and we do not want to predict what will happen before the summit begins.

Asked about linking the Arab-Israeli war with the Gulf war, Al-Masri said: There is a clear link between the two, the threat of Israeli expansion and Iranian threats. They are among the major issues that will be discussed by the summit in addition to the way to confront these threats and end the Iraq-Iran war. Al-Masri declared: We support international detente on condition it will not adversely affect the Arab nation and the unity of the Arab homeland.

Asked about his expectations for the results of the summit, Al-Masri said: We are anxious that the summit will unanimuously adopt strong resolutions and that would be the ideal success. When the Arab leaders meet, they will seriously discuss the issues at hand. In answer to a question on whether President Saddam Husayn will attend the summit, the foreign minister said that he will.

Responding to a question on the summit's agenda and the many issues to be discussed, Al-Masri said: The Arab foreign ministers adopted a resolution to convene an Arab summit that will discuss the Iraq-Iran war and Iranian threats to the Gulf states. He added that the Arab leaders can discuss any issue but it is possible for no decision to be made on that issue. The Jordanian foreign minister said the Arab states will continue their present contacts with the two superpowers to serve Arab causes, foremost among which are the serious and sincere efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war and to implement UN Security Council Resolution 598. Al-Masri said the Amman Arab summit should agree on a unified Arab stand that will constitute a message to the two superpowers on ending the Iraq-Iran war and on other issues. Foreign Minister al-Masri also said that the Amman Arab summit will support the efforts of the UN secretary general to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Egypt Called 'Main Issue'

LD071137 Kuwait KUNA in English 1027 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 7 (KUNA)—A high ranking Arab official has said Egypt's return to Arab ranks will be main issue on agenda of the extraordinary Arab summit which will open in Amman Sunday. Daily *Al—Qabas* Saturday quoted the official as saying that no-one can prevent discussion of this issue because the conference's agenda is open. Egyptian reliable sources told *Al-Qabas* that seven Arab countries told Cairo recently that they intend to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt in the near future. Egypt's return to Arab fold will be major issues of discussion between Arab leaders despite the fact that it is not officially included on the agenda, the sources asserted.

6 Arab Leaders Arrive

JN071515 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Nov

[Excerpts] The leaders of the fraternal Arab countries began to arrive in Amman this morning at the head of their countries' delegations to the extraordinary Arab summit conference, which will open tomorrow afternoon. At 1045 today, Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon arrived in Amman to lead his country's delegation to the summit meetings. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received him. [passage omitted] The president is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Mohamed Ali Shakir, chief of protocol; Ismail Omar, head of the president's office; Ali Abdo Sultan, director of Arab affairs; Aden Shaykh, Djibouti ambassador in Cairo; and a number of other officials.

At 1115 today, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, arrived in Amman to lead his country's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received his highness. [passage omitted] His highness the amir of Bahrain is accompanied by a delegation comprising Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs; Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, minister of development and industry; Majid Jawad al-Jishi, minister of public works; Yusuf Rahmah al-Dawsari, chief of the Amiri Court; Jasim Bu'lay, permanent ambassador to the Arab League; Ibrahim 'Ali Ibrahim, Bahraini ambassador to Jordan; Nabil Ibrahim Qunbur, chief of protocol; and a number of other officials.

His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Amman at noon today at the head of his country's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received him. [passage omitted] The Iraqi delegation accompanying the president comprises Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Ghafil Jasim Husayn, Iraqi ambassador to Jordan; Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Iraqi representative at the Arab League; Fadil al-Shahir, head of the Arab section at the Foreign Ministry; 'Ala' Kazim Nawras, assistant to the head of the Foreign Ministry's Arab section; 'Adnan Malik Nasif, minister of foreign affairs [title as heard]; and a number of other officials.

His Excellency President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, arrived in Amman today to lead his country's

delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received him. [passage omitted] His excellency is accompanied by a delegation comprising Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Wahid Fari', PDRY permanent Arab League representative; and other senior officials.

His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, sultan of Oman, also arrived in Amman today to lead his country's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit meetings. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received His Majesty Sultan Qabus. [passage omitted] His majesty's delegation comprises His Highness Fahar ibn Mahmud Al Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; Sayf ibn Hamad ibn Sa'ud, chief of the Sultani Court, 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Muhammad al-Rawwas, minister of information; Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and other senior officials. [passage omitted]

His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, arrived in Amman at 1350 today to lead his country's delegation to the summit. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received his highness upon arrival. [passage omitted listing names of those who received him and detailing reception ceremonies]

More Leaders Arrive for Summit

JN071522 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Excerpts] His Excellency Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Amman today leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received his excellency. [passage omitted] The delegation accompanying the Lebanese president includes Ghassan Tuwayni, special adviser to the president of the republic; Elie Salim, adviser at the Presidency; Rafiq Shalalah, director of the National Agency for Information; and other officials.

Somali President Major General Mohamed Siad Barre also arrived in Amman today leading his country's delegation to the meeting of the extraordinary Arab summit. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received his excellency. [passage omitted] The Somali president is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Abdurahman Jama Barre, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Abdiqasim Salad Hussein, minister in the president's office for political affairs [title as heard]; 'Abd al-Rahman Abdi Hussein, Somali ambassador to Saudi Arabia; 'Issa 'Ali Mohamed, Somali permanent representative at the Arab League; 'Abd al-Rahman Falih Isma'il, director general of the Arab Affairs Department at the Somali Foreign Ministry; Mahmud Mohamed Nur, Central Bank governor; Ambassador 'Abd al-Rahman (Bardarah); and other officials.

Sudan's State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani arrived in Amman today to lead his country's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received his excellency. [passage omitted] Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Dr Ma'mun Mahjub, minister of foreign affairs; Dr 'Umar Nur al-Da'im, minister of agriculture and natural resources; Red Chok, minister of local government; Husayn al-Rifa'i, secretary general of the presidential palace; Jalal Hasan 'Atbani, Sudan's permanent representative to the Arab League; and other officials.

Algerian, YAR Presidents Arrive

JN071539 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Amman—His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, arrived in Amman today to lead his country's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit meetings. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received him. [passage omitted] The Algerian president is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs; the director of the presidential office; the directors of the Foreign Ministry's departments of Arab countries, protocol, and political affairs; and a number of other senior officials.

His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, also arrived in Amman today to lead his country's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit meetings. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received him. [passage omitted] The delegation accompanying the president comprises Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for domestic affairs; Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; Muhammad al-Ansi, director of the presidential office; Ahmad Muhammad al-Rida, secretary general of the Presidency; and Ahmad al-Haydar, YAR permanent Arab League representative.

Al-Asad Arrives for Summit

JN071645 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Amman—His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Amman this evening to lead his country's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit meetings. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received him. [passage omitted] The president is accompanied by a delegation comprising Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs; Nasir Qaddur, minister of state; Khalil Sa'dawi, chief of protocol; Diyaullah al-Fattal, assistant foreign minister; Ahmad 'Isa, director of the Foreign Ministry's Arab Homeland Department; and other officials.

Arab Leaders Exchange Visits

JN071729 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Nov

[Text] Amman—Within the framework of preparations for the extraordinary Arab summit, due to open tomorrow, Sunday, several meetings took place this evening among the Arab leaders who arrived in Amman today. His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, visited His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, in the latter's place of residence in Amman. His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, visited His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the State of Bahrain, at the latter's place of residence. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn then visited his highness the amir of Bahrain. His Excellency President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, visited His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE.

Saddam Husayn Visits Leaders

JN071757 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 7 Nov (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, at his residence here this evening. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, UAE Supreme Council member and ruler of the Amirate of Umm al-Qaywayn, Shaykh Khalid ibn Saqr, heir apparent of Ra's al-Khaymah; Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum, defense minister; Mani' Sa'id al-Utaybah, oil minister; and the Iraqi ambassador to Jordan.

President Saddam Husayn has visited Djibouti President Hassan Gouled at his residence. The Djibouti foreign minister and the Iraqi ambassador to Jordan attended the meeting. President Saddam Husayn also visited Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, at his residence this evening. His excellency was received on arriving at the Bahraini amir's residence by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil who was visiting Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. The meeting between President Saddam Husayn and the Bahraini amir was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak, Bahraini foreign minister; Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, development and industry minister; Majid al-Jishi, minister of public works, electricity, and water; and the Iraqi ambassador to Jordan.

President Saddam Husayn also visited YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at his residence this evening. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. President Saddam Husayn received PDRY President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas at his residence this evening. PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali attended the meeting.

President Saddam Husayn also received His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, at his residence. The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hasan, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, and Royal Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

Bahraini Amir Meets Leaders

JN071915 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1846 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 7 Nov (INA)—His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the State of Bahrain, met with His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, in Amman this evening. He also met with His Majesty Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. During the two meetings, they exchanged views on issues of common interest to the three countries, the topics listed on the emergency Arab summit agenda, and the current developmetns in the region.

Saddam Husayn Meets With Klibi

JN071959 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1928 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 8 Nov (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in his place of residence in Amman today. The meeting was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and the Iraqi ambassador to Jordan. During the meeting, they discussed the agenda of the emergency Arab summit scheduled to begin here tomorrow, fraternal Iraqi relations with Arab countries, and the current Arab situation.

Al-Asad Meets Al-'Attas, Klibi

JN072151 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Press team dispatch from Amman]

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at his place of residence in Amman at 1830 today PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and his accompanying delegation, which includes Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Wahid Fari', PDRY ambassador in Tunis and permanent representative at the Arab League; and Muhammad Shattah, PDRY ambassador in Damascus. The talks dealt with the Arab situation in general and issues to be discussed at the Arab summit. President Hafiz al-Asad also received at his place of residence in Amman at 2230 today Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The talks dealt with the extraordinary Arab summit and issues to be discussed.

Bendjedid Meets King Husayn

LD080044 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] We have just received at this instant a cable according to which President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, at his residence in Amman this evening received His Majesty King Husayn, the king of Jordan. During this meeting, President Chadli Bendjedid and King Husayn held talks which focused mainly on the proceedings of the Arab emergency summit conference which is to open in Amman tommorow. The meeting was attended on the Algerian side by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and Mr Larbi Belkheir, director of the office at the Presidency of the Republic; and on the Jordanian side by his Royal Highness Prince Hasan, the crown prince; Mr Marwan al-Qasim, head of the Royal Court; and Mr 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of the Royal Court.

Mauritanian Minister Arrives

JN080629 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Amman—Mohamed Lemine Ould N'diaye, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, arrived in Amman last night to participate in the extraordinary Arab summit. In a statement to PETRA-JNA upon arrival, N'diaye expressed the hope that during the summit the Arab leaders would reach positive resolutions on the various issues on the summit agenda to cope with all challenges. He was welcomed at the airport by Dr Tahir Kan'an, minister of planning; Nabih al-Nimr, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; and a number of officials.

Arab Leaders' 7 Nov Meetings

JN080817 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Amman—His Majesty King Husayn visited His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, at his place of ressidence yesterday evening. The meeting was attended by Iraqi Ambassador in Amman Ghafil Jasim Husayn. His majesty the king also visited His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, at his place of residence where he met with the YAR president and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. The meeting was attended by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali respectively. His majesty also visited His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman.

The meeting was attended on the Omani side by His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; Qays al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; Sayif ibn Hamad, chief of the Sultani Court; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas, information minister; Yusuf ibn 'Alawi, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Major General 'Ali Majid, head of the Sultani Palace Office.

His Majesty King Husayn also visited His Excellency President Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic. The meeting was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying his excellency the president.

His majesty the king also visited His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon. The meeting was attended by Ghassan Tuwayni, an adviser to the Lebanese president; Elie Salim, an adviser at the Lebanese presidential office; and the Lebanese ambassador in Amman.

His Majesty King Husayn also visited His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic of Algeria. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Talkeb Ibrahimi and (Al-'Arabi al-Khayr), chief of the presidential court.

His Majesty King Husayn also visited His Highness 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain. The meeting was atended on the Bahraini side by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak, foreign minister; Yusuf al-Shirawi, development and industry minister and minister of state for Cabinet affairs; Jawad al-Bahshi, public works, electricity, and water minister; and Yusuf al-Dawsari, chief of the Amiri Court.

His majesty the king also visited His Excellency Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani at his place of residence. The meeting was attended on the Sudanese side by Dr Ma'mun Mahjub, foreign minister; Dr 'Umar Nur al-Da'im, agriculture and natural resources minister; Red Chok, local government minister; and Husayn al-Rifa'i, secretary general of the presidential palace; and the Sudanese ambassador in Amman.

His majesty the king was accompanied on these visits by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and His Highness Chief Chamberlain Ra'd ibn Zayd.

Various meetings were held yesterday evening among the Arab leaders who are headiing their delegations to the summit and who arrived in Amman to attend the summit. His Highness Shayukh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, visited His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, at his place of residence. Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil also visited His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, at his place of residence. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn also visited the amir of Bahrain. Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium,

visited His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE President. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad also received at his place of residence Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. Bahraini Amir 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah also visited UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan. President Amin al-Jumayyil also visited His Highness Shaykh Zayid at his place of residence.

YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also met with his brother President Saddam Husayn at the former's place of residence. The two leaders discussed the current Arab situation, the Gulf war developments, and efforts by the two countries to achieve Arab solidarity and clear the Arab atmosphere within the framework of the extraordinary Arab summit which will begin in Amman today. During the meeting, His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih reiterated the YAR's constant and principled stand in support of fraternal Iraq in its defense of its territory and sovereignty. His Excellency President Salih paid a similar visit to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn at the latter's place of residence.

His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman received Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah at his place of residence. His majesty the Omani sultan also received Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. He also received Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council presidium, at his place of residence yesterday evening. The meeting was attended on the Omani side by His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; Qays al-Zawawi, deputy prime minsiter for financial and economic affairs; Yusuf ibn 'Alawi, minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas, information minister; and Sayf ibn Hamad, chief of the Sultani court. On the PDRY side, the meeting was attended by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali and a number of memebrs of the delegation accompanying Chairman al-'Attas. His Majesty Sultan Qabus also received His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon at his place of residence.

PETRA Interviews Al-Jumayyil

JN080913 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Nov pp 23, 28

[By Kassab Samawi—PETRA]

[Text] His Excellency Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has said that His Majesty King Husayn's efforts to convene this Arab summit will result in further Arab solidarity in these fateful circumstances which require a responsible Arab stand toward the conspiracies facing the Arab world. In an exclusive interview with the *Jordanian News Agency*, PETRA, Al-Jumayyil affirmed that King Husayn's efforts had a great positive effect in defending the just Arab causes which his majesty presented to decisionmaking capitals. The Arab summit, hosted by fraternal Jordan is a continuation of these good efforts.

Al-Jumayyil also affirmed that the Lebanese question is one of the important questions preoccupying our Arab world in view of its negative repercussions on all Arab states. This requires a unified Arab confrontation which Lebanon has been urging for a long time. Al-Jumayyil expressed hope that the Arab summit conference will place Lebanon's situation at the center of its attention and deal with it positively. The Lebanese people have the right to depend on their Arab brothers in overcoming their political and economic tribulations. Al-Jumayyil affirmed that the Arabs' contribution to this matter has become very urgent in view of Lebanon's economic problems. Al-Jumayyil expressed his happiness for visiting Jordan and participating in the extraordinary Arab summit due to be held in Amman.

Husayn Visits With Leaders

JN081138 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today continued his meetings with leaders of the fraternal Arab states who arrived in Amman yesterday heading their countries' delegations to the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit. His majesty the king this morning visited His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, at his place of residence. The meeting was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying the UAE president. His majesty the king also visited His Excellency President Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Djibouti, at his place of residence. The meeting was attended by the Djibouti foreign affairs and cooperation minister, the chief of the presidential court, and the Djibouti ambassador in Cairo.

His majesty the king also visited His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, at his place of residence. The meetings were attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; and Staff Field Marshal Zayid ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Al-Asad Meets Saudi Prince

JN081304 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1235 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 8 Nov (SANA)—Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, leader of the Saudi delegation to the extraodinary Arab summit, visited President Hafiz al-Asad at his residence in Amman at 1315 today. Crown Prince 'Abdallah was accompanied by Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal and Saudi National Guard Deputy Commander 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs, attended. They discussed the extraordinary Arab summit, the topics to be discussed at the summit, and the efforts to create a climate favorable for the summit's success.

Arab Leaders Continue Meetings

JN081344 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] The leaders of fraternal Arab states today continued to hold consultations and talks on the issues to be tackled by the extraordinary Arab summit which will begin in Amman this evening. His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, met with His Excellency Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, at the former's place of residence this morning. The meeting was attended on the YAR side by Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs; Yahya al-'Arshi, minister of state for unity affairs; and the YAR ambassador in Amman. The meeting was attended for Bahrain by His Highness Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Yusuf al-Shirawi, development and industry minister and minister of state for Cabinet affairs; Majid al-Jishi, public works, electricity, and water minister; and Yusuf al-Dawsari, chief of the Amiri Court.

YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also met with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil at the former's place of residence. The meeting was attended on the YAR side by the delegation accompanying the YAR president. On the Lebanese side, the meeting was attended by Ghassan al-Tuwayni, adviser to His Excellency President al-Jumayyil.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid received Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, at his place of residence this morning. The meeting was attended on the Algerian side by Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and (Al-'Arabi al-Khayr), chief of the presidential court. It was attended on the PDRY side by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali and a number of officials. His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid also received at his place of residence His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain. The meeting was attended on the Algerian side by the foreign minister and the chief of the presidential court. It was attended on the Bahraini side by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, development and industry minister and minister of state for Cabinet affairs; Majid Jawad al-Jishi, public works, electricity, and water minister; and Yusuf al-Dawsari, chief of the Amiri Court.

Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil also visited Algerian President Chadli bendjedid at his place of residence this morning. The meeting was attended by members of the Lebanese and Algerian delegations.

PDRY Chairman al-'Attas met with Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani at the former's place of residence this morning. The meeting was attended by the members of the PDRY and Sudanese delegations.

His Excellency President Saddam Husayn met with Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani at the former's place of residence today. The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. On the Sudanese side, the meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Ma'mun Sinadah, Agriculture and Natural Resources Minister Dr 'Umar Nur al-Da'im, and Local Government Minister Red Chok.

Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani also met with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain. The meeting was attended by a number of the members of the Sudanese and Bahraini delegations.

PDRY Chairman al-'Attas also met with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman at the former's place of residence. The meeting was attended on the PDRY side by Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali. It was attended on the Omani side by His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; Qays al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; Yusuf al-'Alawi, minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas, information minister; and Sayf ibn Hamad, chief of the Sultani Court; and Major General 'Ali Majid al-Mu'ammari, head of the Sultani Palace Office.

His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman also received at his place of residence His Excellency President Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Djibouti. The meeting was attended by a number of the members of the Omani and Djibouti delegations.

PDRY Chairman al-'Attas also met at his place of residence today His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain. The meeting was attended by a number of the members of the Bahraini and PDRY delegations. Bahraini Amir 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah also met with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman at the former's place of residence at noon today. The meeting was attended by a number of the members of the Omani and Bahraini delegations.

Al-Asad Meets Somali President

JN081407 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 8 Nov (SANA)—President Hafiz al-Asad received at his residence in Amman at 1100 today Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and his accompanying delegation. They discussed the topics that will be raised during the extraordinary Arab summit.

Saddam Meets Saudi Prince

JN081413 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 8 Nov (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received at his place of residence in Amman today His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard. The meeting was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. On the Saudi side, it was attended by Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard.

Husayn Talks With Leaders

JN081447 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] King Husayn visited Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, at his residence today. The meeting was attended on the Kuwaiti side by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, adviser to the amir of Kuwait; Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, minister of state for Cabinet affairs; and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman.

King Husayn visited Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of the State of Qatar ,at his residence today. The meeting was attended on the Qatari side by 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, minister of finance and oil; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; Hasan Kamil, adviser to the amir of Qatar; and 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwwari, minister of information. During both visits King Husayn was accompanied by Crown Prince Hasan and Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court.

King Husayn also visited Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at his residence today. The meeting was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister. King Husayn received at his residence today Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, first deputy prime minister, commander of the National Guard, and leader of the Saudi delegation to the Arab summit. On the Jordanian side the meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hasan; Marwan al- Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; and Field Marshal Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

On the Saudi side the meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Finance and National Economy Minister Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl; Communications Minister Hasan al-Mansuri; National Guard Deputy Commander 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri; Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shaykh, chief of the Royal Court; Prince Turki ibn 'Abdallah, adviser at the crown prince's office; and 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, adviser at the crown prince's office.

Saddam Receives Siad Barre

JN081456 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 8 Nov (INA)—President Saddam Husayn received at his place of residence here this afternoon His Excellency President Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic. The meeting was attended by Abdurahman Jama Barre, Somali minister of foreign affairs; and Dr Abdiqasim Salad Hussein, minister of the president's office [title as received].

Tunisian Minister Arrives

JN081503 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 8 Nov (PETRA)—Tunisian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Mestiri arrived in Amman today to lead his country's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit. The Tunisian foreign minister was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Justice Minister Riyad al-Shak'ah, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, the Jordanian ambassador in Tunis, and the Tunisian ambassador in Amman.

The Tunisian delegation to the summit includes Salah al-Din 'Abdallah, Tunisia's permanent representative to the Arab League; Mohamed Janifan, director of the Arab World Department at the Foreign Ministry; Tawfiq al-'Arqi, head of the Arab World Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry [preceding two titles as received]; and Sa'd ibn Mustafa, Tunisian ambassador in Amman.

Salih Meets With Delegates

JN081520 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, Armed Forces commander in chief, General People's Congress secretary general, and head of our country's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit that will convene in Amman today, resumed his consultations and meetings with his brothers the heads of the Arab delegations. [passage omitted] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih received his brother Djibouti President Hassan Gouled at his place of residence in Amman at 1230 Sanaa time. The two presidents discussed several issues of interest to the two fraternal countries. They also reviewed the current developmetns in the Arab world and the two countries stands on these developments within the framework of joint Arab action. [passage omitted on those attending]

Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also received Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani at his place of residence in Amman at 1430 Sanaa time. The two leaders discussed issues of interest to the Arab nation in light of the current developmetns in the Arab world. The brother president and Al-Mirghani also discussed bilateral relations. [passage omitted on those attending]

Arrivals of Arab Leaders Noted

JN081521 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Arab leaders continued to arrive in Amman today to participate in the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit which will begin at the official meetings hall in the Royal Cultural Center this afternoon. The Arab leaders will discuss the fateful Arab causes, the restoration of Arab solidarity, and the building of a joint Arab stand to confront the dangers and challenges threatening Arab security and order.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, arrived in Amman today leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit conference. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received His Highness Shaykh Khalifah. Also receiving him were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the court minister; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; Staff Marshal Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; Dr Sami Jawdah, minister of state for parliamentary affairs and head of the honor mission that will escort his highness; Chedli Klibi, Arab Leage secretary general; the Jordanian ambassador to Qatar; and the Qatari ambassador to Jordan. [passage omitted]

His Highness is accompanied by a delegation comprising Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, finance and oil minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Hasan Kamil, adviser to his highness the amir; 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, information minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn Muhammad Jabr Al Thani, Qatari ambassador to Jordan; 'Ali Husayn Muftah, Qatari ambassador to Tunisia and Qatar's permanent representative at the Arab League; and Yusuf 'Isa al-'Ayni, director of the Amiri Protocol Department.

His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, arrived in Amman today leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit conference. His Majesty King Husayn led those who received his highness. Also receiving him were Crown Prince Hasan; Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; Staff Marshal Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade and head of the honor mission that will escort his highness. he was also received by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general; the Jordanian ambassador to Kuwait; and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman. [passage omitted]

The delegation accompanying his highness the Kuwaiti amir comprises Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Utayqi, adviser in his highness' office; Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, minister of state for Cabinet affairs; Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and Ibrahim Jasim al-Bahu, Kuwaiti ambassador to Jordan.

His Highness Prince Mohamed, crown prince of the Kingdom of Morocco, arrived in Amman today leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit conference. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan led those who received his highness. Also receiving him were 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; Tahir al- Masri, foreign minister; Muhyi al-Din al-Husayni, communications minister and head of the honor mission that will escort him. He was also received by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general; the Jordanian ambassador to Morocco; and the Moroccan ambassador in amman. [passage omitted]

The Moroccan delegation comprises Dr Abdellatif Filali, foreign affairs and cooperation minister; Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to His Majesty King Hassan II; (Abdelwahhab Benmansur), historian of the Kingdom of Morocco; and the Moroccan ambassadors to Jordan, the Arabian Gulf states, and Iraq.

His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, arrived in Amman today leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit conference. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan led those who received his highness. Also receiving him were Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the court minister; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and head of the honor mission that will escort his highness; and Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister. He was also received by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general; the Jordanian ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and the Saudi ambassador to Jordan. [passage omitted]

Following the reception ceremony, His Majesty King Husayn met with His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for some time at the royal pavilion. [passage omitted]

The Saudi delegation comprises His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, finance minister; Husayn al-Mansur, communications minister; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard; Shaykh Nasir al-Rajihi, chief of his highness the crown prince's office; Shaykh Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shaykh, chief of royal protocol; 'Abd al-Rahman Mansur, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; His Highness Prince Turki ibn 'Abdallah, adviser in the crown prince's office; Shaykh 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Shatri, adviser in the crown prince's office; and Shaykh Muhammad al-Fahd al-'Isa, Saudi ambassador in Amman.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman today leading the PLO delegation to the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit conference. He was received by Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; Khalid al-Haj Hasan, labor and social development minister and head of the honor mission that will escort him. He was also received by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general; His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, PNC speaker; 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO representative in Amman; and commander of the PLA forces in Jordan. [passage omitted]

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, head of the delegation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to the meetings of the extraordinary Arab summit conference, arrived in Amman today. He was received by Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; and Muhammad al-Khatib, information minister and head of the honor mnission that will escort him. He was also received by Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general; and the secretary of the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus. [passage omitted]

The Libyan delegation comprises Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; 'Abd al-'Ati Ibrahim al-Ubaydi, Libya's permanent representative to the Arab League; and Salim Quwaytin and 'Abd al-'Aziz Abu Hadnah, members of the People's Bureau.

GCC Leaders Hold Meeting

JN081536 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 8 Nov (WAKH)—The GCC leaders held a meeting at the place of residence of His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, in Amman this evening. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE; His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the State of Bahrain; His Majesty Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, sultan of the Sultanate of Oman; His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar; His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait; and His Highness Prince 'Abdallah, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard, who is leading the Saudi delegation to the Arab summit conference. Their majesties and highnesses, the leaders of the GCC, will discuss ways to coordinate GCC positions on topics to be discussed by the Amman summit. They will also discuss their views on all issues to make decisions serving the Arab nation's aspirations.

Al-Asad Receives Bendjedid

JN081544 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid visited President Hafiz al-Asad at his place of residence in Amman at 1600 today. The meeting was attended by Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister; Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian foreign minister; and the delegation accompanying the Algerian president. Talks dealt with the Arab situation, the extraordinary summit conference, and the topics to be raised at the conference.

King Husayn Addresses Summit

JN081742 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1559 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Speech by Jordan's King Husayn ibn Talal at the opening session of the extraordinary Arab summit held at the Royal Cultural Palace in Amman on 8 November—live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Majesties, Excellencies, and Highnesses: I extend my best and worthy greeting to you in your country, Jordan. I also extend a warm and gracious welcome to you on this pure soil. Furthermore, I convey to you the joy that has filled our hearts upon your arrival in this patient, steadfast country and express the feeling of pride that has overwhelmed us at your selection of our small country as a venue for your conference. With you, this country has become great and it will become even greater, God willing, when your resolutions fulfill the hopes pinned on you. I praise the Almighty God for showing us the right course, enabling us to meet for the sake of right and wellbeing and uniting our hearts. Thanks to him, we have become brothers.

Our nation has waited a long time for this meeting and our peoples have greatly yearned for it. Calls for convening such a meeting have resounded and then retreated only to be replaced by other calls due to the rapid development of events. Each of those calls could have been sufficient to convene a meeting of the leaders of this nation at any time in order to discuss the conditions of the nation, deliberate on its affairs, and take matters under control. But since there is a time for everything,

God Almighty has willed that this conference only convene at the opportune moment when opinions and stands are closer and when there is a unanimity to attend the conference at the highest level of representation. All of this is sufficient to make up for the delay, catch up on what has passed, and achieve the cherished objectives.

Brethren, our peoples have suffered so much from continuous divisions and frustrations that they have almost lost confidence in their capabilities and despaired. This is the worst affliction that could befall any nation because it soon leads to defeatism, surrender, disintegration, and dependence on others. He who is in such a situation becomes an easy victim for others. This is why we believe in the importance of regaining Arab solidarity and in the necessity for developing joint arab action.

Although, praised be God, most of the Arab states have succeeded in consolidating and developing their bilateral relations and expanding the fields of mutual understanding and cooperation between them, what we must work for is collective Arab action. Despite their importance and usefulness, bilateral relations cannot be a substitute for collective action. We are one nation and we will remain so. The danger is threatening all of us, not just a single state or country. No sooner does it affect one of us, than it spreads and affects all of our peoples and countries.

Therefore, we had to stand together to defend our national entity and our Arab order and our cultural modern form at the beginning of the present century when our grandfathers arose and struggled for the sake of Arab unity.

Brothers, the sources of dangers and threats have multiplied. The most lethal of such sources of danger are the disunity and feuding within us. Such disunity and feuding are the root of the malaise and the cause of the problem. The only solution is to overcome them. Our only hope is to unify our stands and build up our own strength. Then we will be worthy of confronting the challenges and threats to our national security in the Gulf, Palestine, and Lebanon.

The Iraqi-Iranian war is in its 8th year and has become entangled in regional and international paths. Its threat is no longer confined to Iraq alone. It has now extended to include the two sisters, the State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. What is happening is not merely an Iraqi-Iranian war, its gravity notwithstanding, but the matter is more serious and greater. We view it as a threat to the security of the entire region and, indeed, a threat to world peace, just as it is a threat to the Arab order. We must confront it collectively, out of loyalty to our forefathers who made great sacrifices to establish the foundations of that order and to defend it. We must do so out of loyalty to our martyrs who gave their lives so that the Arab order will continue and out of loyalty to the future of our generations who look forward to a free and stable life in a secure and prosperous homeland.

The war's repercussions—whose manifestations and effects we see daily in the Gulf—has compounded the matter and further entangled the problem. At the same time it has increased the need for a unified Arab stand that seeks by all possible means to establish peace between the two Muslim neighbors, Iraq and Iran, and to return the Gulf region to what it used to be—an oasis enjoying security and assurance. This Arab stand should also end the tragic waste of human and material resources and turn the Gulf region into a model of construction and progress for the entire region in a climate of amity and genuine fraternal cooperation.

Brothers, the Arab-Israeli conflict is the Arabs' principal cause. It is our cause and concern. Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon are directly paying the price of the expansionist Zionist confrontation and the continued occupation with their various energies and resources. Yet all the Arabs are experiencing daily the tragedy of the Israeli occupation. They are confronting it out of their belief in the firm cohesion between their causes and their peoples and out of their belief in the national trust to which we are committed and to which we have pledged our lives. It is such attachment to our national causes that should determine the criteria of our relations and policies on all levels.

Brothers, your majesties, excellencies, and highnesses, this meeting is a gathering of family members under one roof. All eyes—from within the Arab homeland and from outside it—are set upon us and hopes are pinned upon us. You are worthy of such confidence. You deserve to have those hopes achieved. May God grant you success and may He provide our conference with the means of success. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Bendjedid Receives Leaders

LD081750 Algiers APS in English 1330 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, 8/11/87 (APS)—President Chadli Bendjedid audienced on Sunday here Abu Bakr al-'Attas, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of People of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, and Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain. The head of state arrived on Saturday here to take part in the works of the Arab extraordinary summit due to start today in the Jordanian capital. On another turn, President Chadli had talks today in Amman with the Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. Talks were centered on the Lebanese crisis and Arab and international questions of common interest.

Kuwaiti Amir Meets Husayn

LD081801 Kuwait KUNA in English 1304 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Amman, Nov 8 (KUNA)—H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah met at his residence here today with King Husayn of Jordan, in presence of the delegation accompanying the amir. Talks

during the meeting centered on issues related to the summit's agenda and means of adopting positive resolutions supportive to Arab solidarity. Within the framework of bilateral meetings, the Jordanian monarch held talks today with the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani, and Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-'Aziz.

Al-'Attas Meets YAR Leader

EA081842 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, last night at his residence in Amman, Jordan, met Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress of the northern part of the homeland. The two discussed relations between the two parts and the need to strengthen and develop them, as well as the need to coordinate the attitudes of the two on general issues to be examined by the emergency Arab summit, which opens today. [passage omitted] Yesterday evening Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas met in his residence Brother Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, with whom he discussed bilateral relations and the current circumstances affecting our Arab nation. [passage omitted]

UN's Perez de Cuellar on Iraq-Iran Talks

JN070648 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] In an interview with our correspondent, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar appealed to Arab kings and presidents, on the occasion of the Arab summit, to support his peaceful efforts. The interview with Perez de Cuellar was conducted in New York by Huda Tawfiq.

[Begin Tawfiq recording] A few hours before the Arab summit is due to begin, the UN secretary general has called upon the Arab leaders to support his efforts to begin negotiations with Iraq and Iran in New York next week. In an exclusive interview with Radio Monte Carlo, Perez de Cuellar said: I want the support of the Arab League and all world countries for the negotiations and I want them to exert their influence and pressure on the two sides so they will adopt flexible stands and expedite the dispatch of their representatives to New York to begin negotiations.

The UN secretary general said to me he is disappointed by the hardened stands of the two sides. Perez de Cuellar said: There has been a retreat on one or two points in the stands of the two sides compared to the ones conveyed to me during my talks in Baghdad and Tehran last September. I asked him if he meant the retreat was by both sides or by only one side and he replied: There has been a retreat and a hardening in the stands of both states. Following a day of meetings with UN Security Council member states the UN secretary general declared to me: I have met with the ambassadors of 15 UN Security Council permanent and nonpermanent member states and I said to them: It is not enough for you to raise your fingers approving the resolution. You must now exert pressure and influence the two states to implement the resolution and to adopt flexible stands, for results cannot be achieved without flexibility and concessions. In his first comment on the stands of the two states in light of their latest replies the UN secretary general said: The stands of the two states have retreated and become more hardline. However, he added: It is natural that that should happen before negotiations are due to begin.

Perez de Cuellar said: Even if the replies of the two states are not very helpful, they are at least a good beginning because both of them have put their stands on record and have shown a readiness to negotiate. He also said he urges the two sides to begin the negotiations next Friday. He said the negotiations should continue uninterrupted for at least 10 days and not merely for 1 or 2 days, so he can explore all possibilities.

Perez de Cuellar's scenario aims to have representatives of the two sides at the United Nations at the same time. He said it is not important for them to arrive aboard the same plane, but he wants to conduct the negotiations with each side separately and it is preferrable for them to be here in New York at the same time. He asked sarcastically: Do you expect me to embark on shuttle diplomacy in that region?

The UN secretary general said Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has informed him of his readiness to come to the United Nations on 13 November, but Iran has not yet informed him who will represent it and when such a representative will arrive in New York. The Iraqi foreign minister may decide there is no need to hasten and come to New York if the other side has not declared when its representative will arrive. The UN secretary general has addressed urgent messages to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i and to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn saying he is prepared to begin negotiations, setting 13 November as a date for the talks. He is still waiting for the results of the Arab summit and the arrival of the Iraqi and Iranian envoys. [end recording]

Egypt

Mubarak Cables Support for Tunisian Government

NC071440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1358 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has stressed Egypt's support for the Tunisian president and government in their endeavors to fulfill the Tunisian people's hopes and cultural aspirations. He expressed his hopes of success for the new Tunisian president. This came in a cable sent today by President Husni Mubarak to Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. Following is the text of the cable:

At these moments when the fraternal Tunisian people are continuing their national march and achieving a new process to consolidate the foundations of constitutional rule and entrench the democratic bases in all aspects of national action, it pleases me to stress to you Egypt's support for you in your legitimate endeavor to fulfill your people's hopes and cultural ambitions. We pray that God will grant you success and guide your steps for the sake of Tunisia's glory and your people's benefit and to facilitate your role in serving the issues of the Arab and Islamic nations.

Mubarak on Gulf Situation, Amman Summit

NC072243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has stressed that no one will help the Arabs except the Arabs, saying: No one will help us unless we help ourselves and no one will offer to solve our problems. In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm*, the president said the summit is in itself an opportunity for the Arab heads of state to meet and for goodwill offices to intervene to eliminate differences and bring about minimal solidarity. The president expressed pleasure at the convention of the summit, saying he hoped it would eradicate all disputes and provide a quick beginning to ease tension in the region. He said: This summit conference is an opportunity for the Arabs to talk logically in a spirit of solidarity, taking into consideration Arab interests. We want a minimum level of solidarity. This can be achieved by dealing with our present problems in a spirit of goodwill and loyalty to Arabism. Though we may differ on the means, we should agree on the undisputed basic principles.

Asked about the situation in Kuwait, the raging war in Iraq, and the stand of some Arab countries toward this war and their failure to implement the Joint Arab Defense Pact, President Mubarak said: So long as the Arabs are divided we expect no good results, which will give the other countries [not further identified] the chance to harm the Arab nation. So how can we call for a joint defense pact? [sentence as received] The president added: There are some countries helping Iran and we understand the policies of some other countries due to their circumstances. There are other countries which maintain silence. These countries may have relations with Iran and use such ties to aggravate the existing deterioration. These countries should utilize their ties with Iran to ease the tension. Therefore, I say this summit conference must define a minimal level of solidarity; there is no reason we should remain fragmented.

On the contacts between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn through King Husayn, Mubarak said: I have seen no rapprochement between them so far. There are deep wounds between the two countries. However, I wish with all my heart that a real rapprochement between the two countries could be effected, as this would be in the interest of all Arabs.

Asked whether Iran has the capability to attack any state in the Gulf and Egypt's stance in this regard, Mubarak said: The question of Iran's ability is not for discussion in the press. But I believe the Arab Gulf states' potential is capable of an active defense and I do not think the Gulf states will be in need of any foreign forces to defend themselves militarily.

Responding to a question about Egypt's policy in the arms industry, President Mubarak said: Through joint cooperation we hope to be able to manufacture the military equipment we cannot import when need be; military production in Egypt is very advanced.

Referring to Syria and Egypt, Mubarak said: I still extend my hand to fraternal Syria and to Hafiz al-Asad so we may repair what is between us and begin a new chapter for the sake of our future, as well as the Arab nation's.

The president pointed out that contacts between Egypt and the PLO are under way to formally reopen PLO offices in Egypt and that there are no problems in this respect, adding that 99 percent of Egypt's foreign contacts involve the Palestinian issue.

Speaking of the Egyptian economy, Mubarak said: With God's help and through the aid extended by the brothers in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, we have been able to reach safety and our economy has really begun to revive. But we still have problems that have been accumulating for the past 60 years.

Referring to reports that Egypt had turned down an Iranian offer to release Egyptian POW's in Iran in return for Egypt's commitment not to send arms to Iraq, the president said: What applies to the Iraqi in this regard will apply to the Egyptian who volunteered to aid his brother there. The president stressed that the question of the Egyptian POW's is no different from that of our Iraqi brothers. Any settlement of the issue of the Iraqi POW's will apply to the Egyptians.

Commenting on reports that Egypt has rejected a proposal from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil during his recent visit to Egypt regarding Egyptian participation

in an Arab security force to defend Lebanon, the president asserted that his talks with Al-Jumayyil did not involve this issue. He said: Our forces will not go there to fight our Syrian brothers; the Lebanese issue requires an Arab solution and an Arab summit conference to discuss what can be done for Lebanon.

Gulf States To Restore Relations Within 1 Week

NC082017 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Gulf sources in Amman this evening said that the six Arab Gulf states intend to restore full relations with Egypt within 1 week, even if the emergency Arab summit conference, which opened today, rejects these states' call for official reconciliation [musalahah] with Cairo. The same sources added that the Gulf states will first urge the Arab summit to agree to a reconciliation with Egypt, regarded as the strongest state in the Arab world. The sources said that the leaders of the Gulf states adopted this decision in principle before the summit opened.

Source Denies Delegation Sent to Amman Summit

NC090826 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0755 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA)—An official source at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry yesterday has denied rumors that an Egyptian delegation has departed for Amman to attend the summit conference as an observer. The source stressed that Egypt's status does not allow such participation. In a statement published in *Al-Jumhuriyah* today, the source said that Egypt welcomes any Arab country that wants to resume relations with it. He noted that this issue is up to those Arab countries which have severed relations with Egypt. The source further stated that Egypt's primary preoccupation, as specified by President Mubarak, is to continue the peace efforts in the Middle East to achieve a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace in the region. He noted that President Mubarak was the first to call for an Arab meeting to take a unified position on the Iran-Iraq war. The Jordanian Government had extended an invitation to Egyptian ambassador Ihab Wahbah in Amman to attend the inauguration of the emergency Arab summit conference. This is the first precedence of its kind in the history of Arab summit conferences.

PLO Delegation Leaves for Amman Summit

NC061337 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1307 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA)—Hani al-Hasan, adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, departed Cairo for Amman this afternoon at the head of a Palestinian delegation to take part in the emergency Arab summit conference scheduled to begin there on Sunday, the day after tomorrow. The Palestinian delegation was seen off at the airport by Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs. It is worth mentioning that the Palestinian delegation arrived in Cairo from Tunis yesterday enroute to Amman.

Abu Ghazalah on Arms, Aid to Gulf States

NC081737 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA)—Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and military production, has affirmed that Egypt has a military industrial base enabling it to meet the requirements of both Arab and African countries. He pointed out that light and heavy arms manufactured in Egypt are on a par with those manufactured anywhere else in the world. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: Egypt produces all kinds of ammunition for Eastern and Western bloc weapons. We have succeeded in producing guns and embarked on manufacturing heavy weapons such as the U.S. M-1 tank. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah was speaking at a news conference today at the Ministry of Defense on the occasion of the second Cairo International Defense Equipment Exhibition, due to open tomorrow. The exhibition will last 4 days.

Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt must have its own military production industry, in spite of the existence of many weapons producers in the world. He said: Through our long experience in various situations in the Middle East, we have learned that we must have our own military production to face dangers threatening Egyptian national security. He added: The whole world knows that a strong Egypt is an important factor for stability in the region. A vital role should be played by Egypt, particularly as it is a principal Arab and African nation. The whole world is aware of this role. Therefore, we should have a developed military industry to achieve self-sufficiency in the primary fields for the Egyptian Armed Forces. But no country can depend on itself 100 percent.

Asked whether there was an embargo on the importation of up-to-date technology, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: Our worldwide relations enable us to import this technology. Egypt is a principal element for moderation and peace in the region. We have received the technology for the M-1 tank, the Hawkeye missile, and the American TBS-63 radar. Thus, there is no embargo against Egypt in this field. In addition, we have a scientific and technical base that enables us to have our own technology and meet our own requirements. Abu Ghazalah added: Undoubtedly, achieving self-sufficiency in Egyptian military industry boosts Arab and Egyptian national security. Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt extends aid to any state in need. It offers aid to a number of Arab countries, including Iraq and Sudan, and any friendly state.

Answering a question on Arab and African confidence in Egyptian military production, Abu Ghazalah said: This confidence exists. We have exported to Iraq much equipment and ammunition. Similar materiel has been sent to other countries, including Sudan. This is an indication there is wide acceptance of Egyptian military products. In this respect, Abu Ghazalah also referred to statements

by Niger's Armed Forces chief of staff during his recent visit to Egypt, declaring that the Egyptian military industry is on a par with any international industry.

Abu Ghazalah then answered a question about Egypt's obtaining licenses to manufacture arms from Western and Eastern countries and whether the export of these arms is subject to the approval of these countries. He said: Undoubtedly any license to manufacture arms entails such a restriction. This is an international norm. However, purely Egyptian military production is not affected by such restrictions. Besides, we share common interests with the states which give the licenses and we will not give weapons to any state hostile to us or to those states which issue the licenses.

On Egypt's military production, Abu Ghazalah said: We produce several Western weapons, such as the TBS-63 radar. We will produce the M-1 tank after obtaining a license. We produce the air defense systems Nile-23 and Sinai-23. We produce Swingfire missiles. We have upgraded the Eastern Bloc tank T-54, which is now called Ramses II. We also produce 80 percent of the Alpha jets and the Gazelle helicopters. This proves that we are doing well in this field. Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah denied press reports about the existence of a new Egyptian-Gulf alliance and that Egypt is sending a large number of military advisers to Kuwait and other Gulf states.

Asked whether the Arab Joint Defense Pact runs counter to Egypt's commitments toward the peace treaty [with Israel], Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: I see no contradiction, because Egypt always honors its commitments. To another question about the peace process with Israel, the defense minister said: I do not see any problems with Israel. There is mutual understanding and not a single incident has occurred along the borders. Everything is in excellent order and we will maintain peace with Israel.

Asked about reports that Israel has produced 200 atomic bombs and new Jericho-2 missiles and the nuclear threat Israel may pose to Egypt, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah noted the repeated calls by President Mubarak to keep the Middle East area free of nuclear weapons. He affirmed that the presence of such weapons in the area would constitute a threat to everyone. He added: I heard the Israeli prime minister and other Israeli leaders say a few days ago that they do not have an atomic bomb and I believe that.

To a question about President Mubarak's remarks that Egypt will agree to the transit of U.S. troops if that country were to seek it, Abu Ghazalah said that the Egyptian president has the right to do what he deems appropriate in this regard.

Asked about the security of the Gulf states and that of Egypt, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah affirmed that Egypt's national security is an integral part of the national security of the Gulf. He noted: We will never accept Iraq's defeat or any threat to any Arab state in the Gulf. Asked about Egypt's intervention should this occur, the defense minister said: I do not say intervention, because the word intervention indicates a political decision. Therefore, you should ask the politicians about that, because it is not a military decision. However, if a decision like that were made, I, in my capacity as the defense minister, would work to implement this decision in the best possible way.

About Egypt's military debts to the United States, the deputy prime minister and defense minister said that great success was achieved in this regard. Asked about the sources of financing for the production of U.S. tanks in Egypt, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that part of the financing comes from special resources and some from the United States. He added: We have no objection to other parties' participating in the production of the tank, provided the United States approves.

Asked about the concept of the construction of an Arab war industry, the defense minister said: I have no objection to this because we have a good example represented in the Arab organization for industrialization. However, we must wait and see what is achieved at the Amman summit. Only then you can ask me this question again.

At the conclusion of the news conference, which was also attended by a number of deputies of the Defense Ministry, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah spoke about the delegations participating in the second Cairo International Defense Equipment Exhibition. Asked whether Arab defense ministers will attend the exhibition, the defense minister replied that a number of Arab defense ministers will be unable to attend in view of the Arab summit. However, several Arab delegations, from Jordan, Kuwait, the UAE, Sudan, Iraq, Morocco, and Tunisia, as well as foreign delegations, will participate in the exhibition, which will be held at the Almaza Air Base every 3 years. The aim of the exhibition is to show Arab and African nations, as well as the world, that Egypt has an industrial war base comparable to those in the rest of the world.

Libya

Future Al-Qadhdhafi, Mubarak Meeting Denied

LD061346 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1140 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Nov (JANA)—The Abu Dhabi [as received] newspaper *Al-Anba'* Tuesday [3 November] quoted Brother Idris al-Banna, deputy head of the Sudanese State Council, as saying that the Egyptian president and the brother leader of the revolution had expressed their willingness to meet to settle their differences.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on this by saying:

First: We are surprised that such statements attributed to Brother Idris al-Banna were made. We do not believe this and reject it. We consider this to be press sensationalism, rhetoric, and intrigue. We are convinced that Brother Idris al-Banna knows our position fully and knows that as far as we are concerned, treason is neither debatable nor negotiable. He also knows who the traitors are, who has given away the land, who has sold out dignity and honor, and who has opened up their homes, allowing Zionists and imperialists to violate them and trample them under their dirty feet.

Second: We have repeatedly affirmed there can be no retreat from or negotiations on this pan-Arab stance, regardless of causes or excuses. There is no quarrel between the Jamahiriyah and Egypt over which one can negotiate, agree, or differ. This is a difference between Egypt and the entire Arab nation, due to Egypt's recognition of the enemy, its treason to the Arab nation, and its abandonment of the Palestinian cause.

Third: We once again and always affirm we cannot be dragged into the swamps of treason where the Egyptian regime kneels down. Our refusal to meet the Egyptian regime is a refusal to accept treason. We cannot meet an Arab ruler who has recognized the Zionists, the enemies of the Arab nation and Islam, and with whom it has formed the state of Misrael [derogative acronym for "Misr," the Arabic term for Egypt and Israel]. Israel is ruled by terrorist Shamir, the prime minister of the Zionist enemy, and its foreign policy is managed by terrorist Peres.

The editor concluded: When Egypt stood on the side of the Arabs and at their front fighting the enemy of the Arab nation that occupied Palestine, we were closer to it than its jugular vein [Arabic figure of speech]. We were closer than any Arab state that today claims to be close to Egypt. But when it committed treason and entered into the swamp of treason, we moved away from it and severed all dialogue or encounters with it. There will never be any retreat from this unless Egypt abandons treason, severs ties with the enemy, and returns to its former self: a force for the Arabs, not a weakness, fighting alongside them and not in alliance with their enemy.

Arabs Warned Against Renewing Ties With Egypt

LD072202 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1920 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Nov (JANA)—A source at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has announced the following:

Some Arab official circles are circulating reports that the Gulf states aim to reestablish their relations with the Egyptian regime, which has normalized its ties with the Zionist enemy and has recognized it.

Any rapprochement by these states with the Egyptian regime is in fact an alliance with the Zionist enemy. If these states renew their relations with the Egyptian regime, this will immediately prompt the progressive and revolutionary Arab states, with the Jamahiriyah at their forefront, to militarily ally themselves with Iran. This is because Iran is an Islamic state that opposes Zionism and its regional designs.

New Tunisian President Reassures Al-Qadhdhafi

LD071750 Tripoli JANA in English 1640 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth [November] 7, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the new president of the Republic of Tunisia, today phoned the leader of the revolution reassuring him of the situation in Tunisia and informing him that he had taken over power peacefully and that the situation in Tunisia is going well.

It was earlier in the day declared that Habib Bourguiba was toppled and Zine El Abidine took over officially.

The Tunisian radio broadcast a statement by the new President of Tunisia Zine El Abidine Ben Ali declaring that he took over the positions of president of the Republic and the supreme command of the Tunisian Armed Forces.

Zine El Abidine Ben Ali asserted in his statement that Tunisia shall maintain its good relations and cooperation with all countries especially sisterly and friendly countries and declared its adherence to its international obligations and treaties and shall work steadily for the realisation of the unity of Greater Maghreb within the framework of mutual interest.

Also, the Tunisian radio announced the formation of a new Tunisian Government headed by Hedi Baccouche and consists of 31 ministers.

Premier Says Situation 'Normal'

LD071813 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Nov (JANA)—Brother Hedi Baccouche, the new Tunisian prime minister, today telephoned the brother leader of the revolution.

Brother Hedi Baccouche informed the brother leader of the revolution that the new Tunisian Government has begun implementing the tasks entrusted to it by Brother Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic, and that the situation in the country is normal.

U.S. Stingers to Chad 'Threat' to Jamahiriyah

LD081450 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Today at noon, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison summoned ambassadors of the Arab and African countries accredited to

the Great Jamahiriyah. These representatives were informed of the Great Jamahiriyah's stand concerning the decision of the U.S. Administration to provide the 'Ibri [derisive reference to Chadian President Habre] clique with Stinger missiles.

The ambassadors were told the following: The U.S. Administration's announcement of its decision to provide Ndjamena with Stinger missiles only affirms its aggressive stand. With this decision, it seeks to internationalize the conflict in Chad. This, at the same time, also constitutes direct military interference in this conflict.

The U.S. attitude, as reflected by statements of U.S. officials, confirms that the United States has participated in the war with its technicians, experts, soldiers, and weapons. It does not try to conceal its involvement but rather declares it, thereby defying all efforts by the OAU to solve the Chadian problem within an African framework and an African will.

The declared U.S. attitude conflicts with the resolutions of the Lusaka committee, which was entrusted with solving the Chadian problem. It called on the external parties, headed by the United States, to cease supplying arms and to refrain from doing anything that would escalate the situation and push it toward an explosion.

The U.S. supply of this type of weapon to Chad constitutes a direct threat to the security of the Great Jamahiriyah. It exposes the U.S. Administration's aggressive intentions toward the Great Jamahiriyah. It likewise affirms the U.S. Administration's constant efforts to threaten the security of the African Continent and to spark and inflame wars and conflicts to serve its imperialist ambitions.

The Great Jamahiriyah asks the OAU president, the OAU member countries, and the president of the good offices committee to shoulder their responsibilities and to confront the U.S. attitude and its repercussions.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison asked the ambassadors of Arab countries to inform their countries of the need to shoulder their responsibilities for contending with the U.S. stand and its repercussions.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has also addressed messages to the OAU president, the OAU secretary general, and the president of the good offices committee urging them to solve the Chadian problem. These messages additionally acquainted them with the gravity of the U.S. decision to provide the agent 'Ibri clique in Ndjamena with Stinger missiles, since the United States has become directly involved in the war with its experts, soldiers, and weapons. This constitutes direct interference in Chad that aims at escalating regional tension and internationalizing the conflict there.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison also has addressed a message to the chairman of the UN Security Council. It informs him of the gravity of the U.S. decision to provide Stinger missiles to the agent 'Ibri clique and the consequences of this. These include peace and security on the African Continent being threatened.

End to U.S. 'Interference' Urged

LD062146 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Nov (JANA)—Reports have confirmed that the U.S. Government over the next 2 weeks will provide the lackey Ndjamena regime with additional advanced U.S. Stinger missiles worth $2 million. Today's *New York Times*, quoting officials in the U.S. Administration, reported that a new batch of these antiaircraft missiles will arrive in Ndjamena in the middle of this month. This shipment will include 24 missiles, 7 launch pads, a number of U.S. military experts, and a maintenance team.

JANA's international affairs editor commented on this by saying:

We were not surprised by the U.S. decision since we have drawn attention to the fact that the United States relentlessly seeks to occupy Chad to threaten and provoke the Libyan Jamahiri regime. However, sending additional advanced Stinger missiles at this time humiliates the reconciliation committee established by the OAU, hinders efforts by the OAU, and in the end, ridicules the OAU resolutions within the U.S. scheme aimed at aborting international resolutions. This U.S. decision also seeks to escalate regional tension and to open new centers of conflict, areas in which the U.S. Administration could achieve its aggressive intentions toward the Great Jamahiriyah.

The editor concluded by commenting: We draw the attention of the OAU to the dimensions and consequences of the U.S. interference in Chad. We demand an end to this interference in our African Continent, proceeding from the fact that Africa is for Africans. The problems of this continent will not be solved except through the OAU and without foreign interference.

Jallud Attends Opening of Arab Lawyers Session

LD072303 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth [November] 7, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, this morning, attended in Tripoli the opening of the second session of the meeting of the Permanent Bureau of the Union of Arab Lawyers.

The opening of the session, held under the banner 'Rights and Arabism', was attended by the secretary general of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, the ambassadors of Algeria and Mauritania to Great Jamahiriyah, the chairman of the judiciary in Jamahiriyah.

The two day meeting is attended by the secretary general of the Union of Arab Lawyers, the president of the Arab Union of Lawyers, the secretary of the General Vocational Congress of Great Jamahiriyah and delegations from Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Kuwait, Bahrain, Lebanon and Jordan.

Speaks on Unity, Advocacy

LD081920 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth [November] 8, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud asserted that Arab unity became a life necessity and a matter of death or life as far as the Arabs are concerned and that if the Arab nation remains at this state it would be doomed.

He pointed out that unity means the liberation of the masses and that one cannot think of the liberation of Palestine without the unity which must be the battle laying siege to the stable of David and laying siege to surrender and shake the soil from under the feet of America.

He added the believers in unity must head the ranks on the path of realising unity.

In a speech before the opening meeting of the second session of the Union of Arab Lawyers yesterday morning, Staff Major Jallud called for continuous combat against the policy of the stable of David. He said we must move to the stage of fighting this policy and lead holy war against it instead of satisfying ourselves with condemnation stands.

Also, he called for the fight against the culture of capitulation and surrender making clear that the spread of this culture is due to the lack of pan-Arabist culture and absence of the popular masses progressive line.

He pointed in his speech to the methods of blackmail and aggression being followed by America against Great Jamahiriyah.

Major Jallud said America used the most accurate and sophisticated weapons and the harshest kinds of economic siege against Jamahiriyah for the latter represents a distinctive phenomenon as a result of its masses dimension and its pan-Arabist, fighting and socialist dimension.

He asserted that such measures did not affect our resolve and did not dissuade us from our beliefs.

Major Jallud talked about the role of people's advocacy in the masses society making clear that a distinction should be drawn between socialist advocacy and the advocacy based on the exploitation of the needs of the individual.

He pointed out that popular advocacy is the product of the masses theory where all the people are in power and there is no place for exploitation and what is produced is what is consumed.

He made clear that the popular theory went beyond enabling the syndicates to exert their role to make every Libyan citizen, man and woman, partners in power through the people's congresses.

He made clear that advocates in the traditional systems their role ends when they are elected to their syndicate whereas advocates, in accordance with the masses theory, exert power and decide through their vocational congresses at the level of municipalities [rather] than the general vocational congress.

Sudan

Taj al-Din Congratulates New Tunisian President

JN091532 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Nov (SUNA)—Acting State Council Chairman Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din has sent a cable of congratulations to new Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. In the cable, Taj al-Din expressed his best wishes of success for the new Tunisian leadership. He stressed that the Sudanese Government and people hope that this leadership will be able to preserve Tunisia's independence, support its progress, and achieve the Tunisian people's aspriations. Taj al-Din also said that Sudan is willing to promote bilateral relations in order to entrench democracy, spread social justice, and achieve progress and growth.

Security Measures Implemented To Foil 'Coup'

JN061850 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1742 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Sudanese Armed Forces and police movements were especially observed on roads leading to Khartoum following increasing reports about a possible coup. Minister of State for Defense Fadlallah Burmah Nasir said today that patrols from the Army and internal security forces received orders to establish barricades, begin investigations in suspect areas, and check identity cards.

These measures follow reports published in the independent paper *Al-Jaridah* on information about a possible coup and the beginning of suspect moves to topple the Khartoum government. The paper said Al-Mahdi was informed of these moves.

Another paper, *Sudan Times*, mentioned the posibility of an insurrection and leveled accusations at the southerners, who have been living in a Khartoum suburb for some time after fleeing the war-torn southern region.

However, and while ordering the above security measures, Minister Nasir feels a coup attempt is not possible at present, despite rife rumors. There are also differences between the two parties who share power in Khartoum, the Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party. Eventually, these differences may be easily solved because they relate to ministerial portfolios and distribution.

Nasir on Emergency Law

JN081417 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Nov (SUNA)—Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, minister of state for defense, told SUNA that the police, in cooperation with the Armed Forces, have begun implementing the emergency law in the capital and those provinces affected by looting.

Nasir affirmed that the government will support the regular forces in carrying out their duties according to a comprehensive plan to eliminate this phenomenon.

On recent rumors about a coup, Nasir said that these rumors are promoted by certain sides in order to create confusion and anxiety among the citizens.

579 Rebels Reported Killed in Mayom Battle

JN081046 Khartoum SUNA in English 1018 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 8 (SUNA)—Some 579 outlaws were killed when the Armed Forces repulsed recent attacks by the rebel forces of Col. John Garang at Mayom area-Upper Nile Region. A statement issued yesterday by the General Command said:

The Army General Command, which earlier gave the casualties among the outlaws during the fighting around Mayom area at 347, said yesterday that after a thorough search of the area by the Army it had been found that the death toll among the rebels was 579.

The statement described the operation as a big victory for the armed Mayom.

The Armed Forces are still chasing the fleeing outlaws after it took full control of the area, the statement added.

SPLA Terms Government Claims 'Wishful Thinking'

EA071859 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Colonel Mayol Nhial, deputy zonal commander of Northern Upper Nile, has dismissed Khartoum's claim that its forces have killed hundreds of SPLA soldiers and that its forces are in full control of the situation in the war-affected areas as false and misleading propaganda. Col Mayol pointed out that, ever since the formation of the SPLM/SPLA, whenever the Khatroum forces suffered defeat by the SPLA the rulers in Khartoum tend to create obnoxious lies that they have killed hundreds of SPLA soldiers or that there had been fighting in the SPLA camps amongst the SPLA soldiers. These lies, Col Mayol said, will not help the Khartoum government to overcome the serious political crisis it is facing. He described Khartoum's claim as wishful thinking and counterproductive.

Correction to Group's Call for Expulsion

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Islamic Group Urges Expulsion of U.S. Ambassador," published in the Sudan subsection of the Arab Africa section of the 27 October Near East & South Asia *Daily Report* on page 12:

Only paragraph, first line: The Sudanese Islamic Scholars Association, a major Islamic organization which... (changing group's name from "Sudanese Scientists Association" to "Sudanese Islamic Scholars Association")

Tunisia

Bourguiba Deposed on Grounds of 'Incapacity'

NC070643 Paris AFP in English 0639 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Tunis, Nov 7 (AFP)—Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba was deposed on Saturday by Prime Minister Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who has taken over as president.

In a radio statement Mr. Ben Ali said he had deposed the president on the grounds of "incapacity" in accordance with Article 57 of the Constitution and on the basis of a medical report.

Mr. Ben Ali, who became prime minister on October 2 after his predecessor Rachid Sfar was sacked, also becomes head of the country's Armed Forces.

Mr. Bourguiba carried out a series of government reshuffles last month in response to Moslem fundamentalist unrest. Observers said the new appointments marked a rejuvenation of the government with a trend to more technical management of the key sectors of the country's ailing economy.

Medical Statement Issued

LD070750 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] The following is a medical statement, which was issued at 0600 today, 7 November 1987:

We the undersigned hereby declare that the attorney general of the Republic has asked us to give a medical opinion on current developments in the mental and physical condition of Habib Bourguiba. After deliberation, discussion, and evaluation we note that his medical health no longer permits him to perform the duties entrusted to him.

Signed: Doctors Azzidine Guedich Mohamed Ben Ismail, Hachemi Karaoui, Amarah Zeini, Mohamed Guedich, Sadok Ouahchi, Abdelaziz Annabi

Official Announcement Made

LD070742 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Citizens, the following is the official statement made this morning by Mr Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Tunisian Republic and supreme commander of the Armed Forces:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Citizens, the colossal sacrifices made by the leader Habib Bourguiba, first president of the Tunisian Republic, and his good companions for the sake of Tunisia and its development, cannot be enumerated. We have loved and appreciated him and worked for many years with sincerity and devotion under his command at different levels in our people's Army and the government because of this.

However, because of his senility and lingering illness, national duty compels us to announce today that, on the basis of a medical report, he has become totally incapable of fulfilling the duties of the Presidency. As such, and in accordance with Article 57 of the Constitution, we assume, with God's help and guidance, the presidency and the supreme command of our Armed Forces.

We will rely on all the sons of our beloved Tunisia in carrying out our duties in an atmosphere of trust, security, and tranquility because there will be no room for rancor, hatred, or grudges.

The independence of our country, the safety of our soil, the strength of our homeland, and the progress of our people are the responsibility of all Tunisians. Love of the homeland, its defense, and the elevation of its position are the sacred duties of every citizen.

Compatriots, our people have attained a level of vigilance and maturity that permits all sons and factions to participate constructively in the running of their affairs under the aegis of a republican regime that respects the institutions and provides the prerequisites for a responsible democracy based on the sovereignty of the people, as provided by the Constitution.

The Constitution needs some review. This has been confirmed today. There is no room for a life presidency, nor for an automatic succession in which the people are not involved. Our people deserve developed and organized political activities which truly rely on a plurality of political parties and popular organizations.

We will soon put forward draft laws on the parties and the press which will make a more orderly and responsible contribution to the building of Tunisia and the bolstering of its independence.

We will take care to insure the sanctity of the law. There is no room for repression and injustice. We will also work hard to bring prestige to the state. There is no room for anarchy or permissiveness. There is no room for the exploitation of influence or squandering of the public funds and its gains.

We will preserve our good relations and cooperation with all countries, particularly the friendly and fraternal countries. We will also respect our international commitments and pledges.

We will give Islamic, Arab, African, and Mediterranean solidarity the place it deserves. We will take firm steps to realize the unity of the Greater Arab Maghreb within the framework of the common interest.

Compatriots, a new era is beginning. Rally together with firmness, determination, and God's blessing. This is an era of hard work and giving required by our love for the homeland and the call of duty.

Long live Tunisia! Long live the Republic!

Say unto them: Work for God and his prophet, and the faithful shall see your work. Verily, Almighty God has said the truth. [Koranic verse] God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

New Cabinet Announced

LD070856 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] The president of the Republic, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, has asked for the new government to be formed as follows:

Hedi Baccouche, prime minister.

Mohamed Salah 'Ayyar, minister of state in charge of justice.

Slaheddine Baly, minister of state in charge of national defense.

Mahmoud Mestiri, minister of foreign affairs.

Habib Ammar, minister of interior.

Hamed Karoui, minister attached to the prime minister's office.

Mohamed Ghannouchi, minister attached to the prime minister's office in charge of planning.

(Hocine Cherif), minister attached to the prime minister's office in charge of civil service and administrative reform.

Abdelwahab Abdallah, minister of information.

Slaheddine Ben Mbarek, minister of national economy.

Nouri Zorgati, minister of finance.

(Tijani Cheli), minister of education, higher education, and scientific research.

Sadok Ben Jomaa, minister of equipment and housing.

Abderrazak Kefi, minister of transportation and tourism.

(Tawfiq Cheikhrouhou), minister of social affairs.

Souad Yacoubi, minister of public health.

Lassad Ben Osman, minister of agriculture.

Mohamed Guedira, minister of agricultural foodstuff production.

Zakariya Ben Moustafa, minister of cultural affairs.

Fouad Mebazaa, minister of youth and sports.

Ibrahim Khouada, minister of telecommunications.

Ismail Khelil, governor of the central bank, with the rank of minister.

Abdallah Kallel, secretary of state attached to the Presidency.

Taieb Sahbani, secretary of state attached to the Foreign Ministry.

Ahmed Ben Arfa, secretary of state attached to the Foreign Ministry in charge of international affairs.

(Mohamed Kerboul), secretary of state attached to the Interior Ministry.

(Moughri Zeneili), secretary of state attached to the Ministry of National Economy in charge of light industries and commerce.

(Saleh Jebali), secretary of state attached to the Ministry of National Economy in charge of mines and energy.

(Abdelrahim Zeouali), secretary of state attached to the Ministry of Agricultural Foodstuff Production.

(Hedi Cheikh), secretary of state attached to Ministry of Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Research in charge of primary and secondary education.

(Abdelselem Messadi), secretary of state attached to the Ministry of Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Research in charge of higher education and scientific research.

His excellency the president of the Republic has also decided to appoint (Ali Nourddine) as director general of national security, and Colonel (Ibrahim Ghououali) as commander of the National Guard.

President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali has decided to promote the following:

Youssef Baraket, from the rank of lieutenant general to the rank of general;

(Said Keteb), from the rank of major general to the rank of lieutenant general;

(Youssef Ben Slimane), from the rank of colonel to the rank of lieutenant general.

(Idaa Netar) has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and appointed commander of the Air Force General Staff.

Palace Road Blocked

NC070828 Paris AFP in English 0815 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Tunis, Nov 7 (AFP)—Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba was deposed on Saturday in an apparently bloodless coup by Prime Minister Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who announced on national radio he had taken over as president.

In the statement broadcast at 6:30 A.M. (0530 GMT) and again an hour later, Mr. Ben Ali said he had deposed the president on the grounds of "incapacity" in accordance with Article 57 of the Constitution and on the basis of a medical report.

Mr. Ben Ali, who became prime minister on October 2 after his predecessor Rachid Sfar was sacked, also takes over as head of the country's Armed Forces.

There were no reports of bloodshed, although the whereabouts of Mr. Bourguiba were not immediately known.

The 84-year-old president, who has been in failing health in recent years, is one of Africa's longest-serving leaders and one of the few who has ruled his country since independence.

He carried out a series of government reshuffles last month, including Mr. Ben Ali's appointment, in response to Moslem fundamentalist unrest.

An AFP correspondent who visited the presidential palace in the Tunis suburbs a few minutes after the announcement reported that the road leading to the palace was blocked by police cars. An Army tank and a few soldiers were present, but the atmosphere was not noticeably tense.

Everything appeared normal in the surrounding area, which was still quiet, as expected at that time of the morning.

In Tunis itself traffic was also normal, with no unusual police activity.

In his announcement, Mr. Ben Ali said that the Constitution would need to be changed because "it is clear that there will no longer be a president for life." (The Constitution adopted in 1959 established a five-year Presidency, but an amendment voted in 1975 made Mr. Bourguiba president for life.)

Mr. Ben Ali went on to say the people had a right to a "fuller political life."

"We hope soon to put forward a bill on political parties and the press," he said.

"We want greater participation" in politics, he said pointedly. Despite occasional moves towards greater democratization, Mr. Bourguiba has consistently ruled Tunisia with an iron hand.

Mr. Ben Ali affirmed that Tunisia would continue to respect its international commitments and maintain its ties with "friendly and brother countries", and observe its solidarity with the Moslem and Arab world.

In opening his statement, Mr. Ben Ali paid homage to the deposed president "who has made the greatest sacrifices to liberate Tunisia."

"These sacrifices are innumerable and immeasurable. We have loved and appreciated him. We have served under his orders for years, but duty forces us, given his age and his illness, which render him totally incapable of carrying out his presidential duties, to take over, with God's help, the presidency of the Republic and the command of the Armed Forces. We are counting on all the sons of Tunisia, in a climate of confidence."

"There will be no room for hatred and vengeance. We prize the independence of our country," he added.

This small north African country became independent from France on March 20, 1956 and declared itself a republic with Mr. Bourguiba as head of state on July 25, 1957.

Several Under 'House Arrest'

NC071026 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Paris, Nov 7 (AFP)—Several leading Tunisian figures have been placed under house arrest by the new authorities who took over the country in a bloodless coup Saturday, several reliable Tunisian sources said in Paris.

They include Mohamed Sayah, former minister of state for education and scientific research and a regime "strongman", Mansour Skhiri, a close advisor to deposed President Habib Bourguiba, former Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk, presidential press office chief Mahmoud ibn Husayn, and Mr. Bourguiba's niece, Mrs. Saida Sassi, who acted as his escort after his divorce from Wassila Benammar.

The sources here said that Tunisian Prime Minister Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who announced on Saturday that he had taken over as president, got the jump on Mr. Bourguiba, who had hinted Friday that he was going to remove the premier under pressure from the Bourguiba regime's "hard core", including the persons placed under house arrest.

Flights Reported Suspended

LD071438 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Excerpt] First the situation in Tunisia following the deposition of President Bourguiba: We have learned that all flights from Tunis-Carthage International Airport have been suspended. The airport authorities were not able to specifiy how long this measure would apply nor the reasons for it. However, the arrivals scheduled for today have been maintained. [passage omitted]

Many Groups Voice Support for New Government

Labor Group Offers Support

LD071250 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] This morning, Saturday, 7 November 1987, the UGTT [Tunisian General Federation of Labor] Executive Bureau met under the chairmanship of its secretary general, Mr Abdelaziz Bouraoui, and issued the following statement:

Concerning the statement issued by the president's office, which announced this morning that Mr Zine El Abidine Ben Ali has assumed the post of president in accordance with Article 57 of the Constitution, and the medical report issued the same day, which confirmed that the leader Habib Bourguiba has become completely unable to shoulder his responsibilities, the UGTT Executive Bureau expresses its absolute support of the statement, as it conforms with the Constitution. It secures the continuity of the state and the continuation of the march

of development under the wing of social justice, responsible democracy, well-established republican system, and solid national unity. This step was taken for the sake of the people's prosperity and the impregnability of Tunisia.

The UGTT Executive Bureau has sent similar cables to President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche.

Social Democrats Voice Support

LD072005 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] And now the reactions [to the deposing of Bourguiba]: First, this statement by Mr Ahmed Mestiri, general secretary of the Movement of Social Democrats [MDS], the main opposition party in Tunisia. Mr Mestiri announces his support for the new government:

[Begin Mestiri recording] Mr Habib Bourguiba's eviction from the Presidency was in the national interest. The use of Article 57 of the Constitution gives total legitimacy to this measure. On this occasion, the MDS makes a solemn appeal for national reconciliation through a proclamation of general amnesty and realization of an honest, sincere, national consensus. A national consensus is necessary to resolve the great problems facing the country and is all that can put Tunisia on a lasting path to democracy, progress, and genuine stability. For the MDS, this consensus has to find its expression through the channels of popular representation. [end recording]

Banned Group For Overthrow

LD080425 Paris International Service in English 0330 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] In a statement issued in Paris, the main banned opposition movement to Bourguiba, the Islamic Tendency Movement, welcomed his removal from office as a positive and historic act that ends what it called "a period of despotism in Tunisia".

The (?legal) opposition party, the Progressive Socialist Party, said the removal had come in time to save Tunisia from a slow and continuing deterioration.

New Prime Minister Interviewed on Future Steps

LD072048 Paris International Service in French 1800 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Excerpts] As you know, President Habib Bourguiba was deposed this morning. [passage omitted] Earlier we managed to contact by telephone the new Tunisian prime minister, Mr Hedi Baccouche, who was social affairs minister. Mr Baccouche denied that the deposition of Habib Bourguiba could be compared to a coup d'etat and explained to us the true reason for Bourguiba's replacement:

[Begin recording] [Baccouche] There is a problem of age and health, which can be detected in various behavior, certain decisions. For us and for all Tunisians, there is veneration of President Bourguiba, who is the nation's father and who educated all the generations. But like a father, when he reaches a very old age, he can—by making certain decisions and exhibiting certain behavior—hinder the resolution of economic and political problems. As long as there is fidelity there is a concern to assure stability and establish a working climate for all Tunisians.

[Unidentified correspondent] Yes, in fact, prime minister, toward what will your government be oriented? What immediate measures will you take?

[Baccouche] The new president, Mr Ben Ali, was very clear. He spoke about Tunisia to all Tunisians. He spoke of the evolution of the Tunisian people, which will allow a very advanced democratization. He spoke of a multiparty system, of a law on parties, a law on the press, a review of the Constitution. He appealed to all Tunisians, without distinction. There is a whole program here.

[Correspondent] So, you are opting for continuity rather than change?

[Baccouche] The evidence is that the government, except for three or four ministers, is the government appointed by President Bourguiba. There hasn't been an upheaval.

[Correspondent] Prime Minister, those close to President Bourguiba seem to have been put under house arrest or even arrested. Do you have any information to give us on this? Will they soon be released?

[Baccouche] It is obvious that when changes take place, political life becomes intense. There are people who pose problems. On the 1st day, I would say that they were arrested, but they are not in prison, of course. They are in quite good conditions. They have television to watch tonight, but I hope this will not last a long time.

[Correspondent] Are you going to declare a general amnesty?

[Baccouche] Since we said that Tunisia is for all Tunisians, and as we are acting in continuity, trials have been taking place and sentences have been passed. So, all Tunisians should be allowed to return home and to carry on with their work to strengthen the climate of detente and national consensus that the new president has announced.

[Correspondent] Prime Minister, Mr Ben Ali said on the radio in one of his first statements that he was against a life-long Presidency. Does this mean that there will be an important review of the Constitution and elections held?

[Baccouche] The reform has just been announced and we will discuss it [words indistinct]. We will discuss it with all opposition parties. We have contacted them. And once the discussion on party organization and the press is over, the problem of current representation of some Tunisians in the Assembly will be posed. We have to find a solution. We have to manage the country in an organized way. This was said in President Ben Ali's first statement. He talks about holidays [word indistinct] succession, and the next election, all black and white. So presidential elections will take place after the end of the second term, as defined by the constitution.

[Correspondent] Finally, Prime Minister, can we have any information on Mr Bourguiba's whereabouts?

[Baccouche] He is in Carthage with his niece. He has received visitors, friends. Because President Bourguiba has a residence near Safaqis, which he has always loved, we think he should go there with his staff, his doctors, because of his age. We will do our best to give him (?everything he needs) as he is accustomed and with all the respect. Even though he is very old, we treat him with veneration. As I said, he is part of us. [end recording]

Changes Made in Socialist Destourian Party

LD071914 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] The Socialist Destourian Party [SDP] has issued the following communique:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the SDP internal document, which says that in the event of the vacancy of the party chairmanship between two congresses, the secretary general assumes the party chairmanship until the next congress is convened, His Excellancy President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali takes over the SDP chairmanship. In accordance with the mandate conferred on him by Article 23, the party chairman has appointed Brother Hedi Baccouche SDP secretary general, and Brother Hamed Karoui party director.

New Foreign Minister To Attend Arab Summit

LD071308 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] TAP has learned that President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali has entrusted Foreign Minister Mahmoud Mestiri with representing him at the emergency Arab summit due to be convened tomorrow in Amman.

Foreign Leaders Extend Congratulations

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Calls

LD071530 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi telephoned President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and warmly congratulated him on the occasion of assuming the Presidency.

Algeria's Bendjedid Calls

LD071257 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] His Excellency President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali received a telephone call this morning from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, in which he expressed his congratulations and those of the Algerian Government and people on Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's assumption of the Presidency of the Tunisian Republic. He also wished him success and good luck in discharging his sublime duties for the good of the Tunisian people and the reinforcement of relations of fraternity and cooperation existing between the two countries.

France's Mitterrand Calls

LD072215 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] This afternoon President Francois Mitterrand had a telephone conversation with President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in which he expressed his congratulations on the occasion of his assuming the Presidency of the Tunisian Republic, and his most sincere wishes for success in handling his great responsibilities.

The French president voiced his hope that the deep-rooted relations of friendship and cooperation that link Tunisia and France will grow stronger for the common benefit of the two countries.

Foreign Policy of New Regime Discussed

NC071448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA)—Arab diplomatic sources in Cairo have described today's events in Tunisia and the deposition of President Habib Bourguiba as a "bloodless coup" which preserves the former Tunisian president's place in history.

These sources do not expect any major changes in Tunisia's foreign policy and say that under Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the new president, Tunisia will pursue the same foreign policy objectives as it has pursued the past few years. They point out that the new president's statement stresses his commitment to Islamic, Arab, and African solidarity and his desire to strengthen Tunisia's relations with the Mediterranean countries.

Diplomatic observers believe that today's events in Tunisia have ended the struggle over the succession to Bourguiba. His regime had lost its strength and had recently begun to suffer from old age and weakness. As a result, Tunisia was subjected to the Israeli act of aggression on Hammam al-Shat in October 1985, the growth of opposition inside and outside the country, and the increasingly dangerous spread of the Islamic trend. In addition, there were strong rumors from time to time about three failed military coup attempts. The capital was also the scene of a number of fires and a worsening economic situation, despite economic reform measures

and development plans. Unemployment rose to between 15 and 20 percent of the population. Furthermore, foreign debts [as received] could not cover the big deficit in the balance of payments.

Diplomatic observers stress that the deposition of Bourguiba by the new president has saved the country from deterioration, and is also a big step toward ensuring its stability.

Press statements made by the new Tunisian president before he assumed authority reflect his concept of democracy. He believes that democracy is not merely a question of slogans or opposition for the sake of opposition, but means preparation and long-term hard work that takes into account the various political, ideological, economic, social, and psychological changes. He also believes that one of the rules of democracy is the acceptance of the view of the majority while respecting that of the minority.

Regarding the Tunisian Trade Union Federation, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali believes that this organization is a venerable institution that carries weight and has considerable standing, and that it has been and will remain an important party from the government's point of view. He also believes that the federation has experienced internal complications which it has overcome independently and freely. As to the treaty of brotherhood and detente concluded between Tunisia and Algeria, to which Mauritania is also a signatory, the new president said that this is open to all countries of the region which respect its principles and philosophy.

Inter-Gulf Affairs

Iranian Attack on 'Grand Wisdom' Tanker Cited

JN060955 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Gulf shipping sources have reported that an Iranian gunboat attacked a Panamanian-flagged tanker early this morning and set it on fire. The sources added that the 103,584-tonne tanker, the *Grand Wisdom*, was carrying crude oil and was heading to the exit from the Gulf when it was struck by a rocket. They reported that crewmen on the tanker extinguished the fire and that no one was hurt in the attack.

Bahrain

Amir Congratulates New Tunisian President

JN081539 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1250 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Manama, 8 Nov (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, today sent a cable to Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali congratulating him on his assumption of the Tunisian presidency.

In his cable, his highness the Bahraini amir wished the Tunisian president success in attaining the hopes and aspirations of the Tunisian people.

Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah also sent a similar message to Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche on the occasion of his assumption of his new post and wished him success.

Premier Views Amman Summit With 'Pessimism'

LD071059 Kuwait KUNA in English 1005 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 7 (KUNA)—Bahrain's Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah has expressed hope that emergency Arab summit conference, due to begin in Amman tomorrow, will be able to agree on steps that would help bring peace to the Gulf.

Khalifah told Kuwaiti daily "*Al-Watan*" published here Saturday that the differences in the opinion among the Arabs do entail pessimism toward outcome of the summit conference.

He added that the Western states, particularly the United States, are seriously viewing the dangerous escalation in the Arabian Gulf region, noting that "we have joint interests in the Gulf with the West."

Therefore the Western states have to support the efforts being exerted by the Gulf states to end the Iraq-Iran war, and to ensure the freedom of the international navigation in the Gulf waters, he added.

Regarding the presence of the US in the Gulf, the Bahraini chief official noted that the aim of the American presence, from Bahraini point of view is to ease tensions and end the Gulf war, yet he admitted that such results were not quickly progressing.

As far as the Soviet proposal is concerned, to secure the freedom of the navigation in the region by joint international forces to replace the US and European fleets, the prime minister said that the current force in the Gulf is more than is needed and expressed hope to be able to achieve its goal which in the first place led to its presence.

Bahrain does not support the idea of introducing other forces in the Gulf region, he concluded.

Kuwait

Amir Cables Tunisia's Ben Ali on New Post

LD080934 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 8 (KUNA)—The Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah Sunday sent a cable of congratulations to the new Tunisian president, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali on the occasion of assuming the presidency.

Cabinet Discusses Amman Summit, Stock 'Crash'

LD080011 Kuwait KUNA in English 1431 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 7 (KUNA)—The Arab emergency summit was a top priority issue during the session held by the Kuwaiti Cabinet Saturday, as it looked into the outcome of contacts and consultations which were conducted within the preparations for the extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Amman tomorrow.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid said that during the meeting, presided over by H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, the Council of Ministers expressed hope that Arab leaders would realize the wishes of their people during the summit, topped by restoring the glory of the Arab nation.

Al-Rashid added that the Council particularly looked into the current situation in the Arabian Gulf region and discussed other Arab national issues.

The Cabinet, the minister noted, also reviewed the economic situation on the domestic front, in light of the recent crash of the world stock markets and its impact on Kuwaiti foreign investments and revenues.

In the meantime, Finance Minister Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi assured the Cabinet of the soundness of these investments and briefed it on the bases of the Kuwaiti long-range strategy in this respect which enabled investments to absorb the shock of such difficult circumstances.

Minister of State for Municipal Affairs 'Abd al-Rahman al-Ghunaym acquainted the Cabinet with the outcome of his visit to the People's Democratic Republic of China last week, at the invitation of the Chinese construction minister.

Al-Rashid said that the Cabinet also discussed a number of other topics and endorsed the proper decisions in this regard.

Law on Organizing Higher Defense Council Amended
LD081518 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] A decree providing for the amendment of Article 1 of Law 24 for 1963 has been published in the official gazette *Kuwait Today*. This article concerns the formation of the Higher Defense Council and its organization under the chairmanship of the prime minister. The following officeholders serve as members:

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister;

The chief of the National Guard and the minister of defense;

The minister of the interior;

The minister of state for cabinet affairs;

The minister of finance;

The minister of information;

The minister of communications;

The chief of the Army General Staff; and

The under secretary of the Ministry of Defense.

The decree permits the addition of one or two members to the council by a decree fixing the length of their term, which should not exceed 3 years. It also permits their permanent reappointment.

Oman

Sultan Congratulates New Tunisian President
JN082050 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Nov 87

["Text" of congratulatory cable from Sultan Qabus to Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali—date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the fraternal Republic of Tunisia:

On the occasion of your assuming power in the fraternal Republic of Tunisia, I would like to convey to your excellency heartfelt congratulations on my own behalf, on behalf of the Omani Government, and in the name of the Omani people. We wish you success in realizing the aspirations of the fraternal Tunisian people. Please accept our brotherly greetings.

[Signed] Qabus ibn Sa'id

Sultan Cables Gromyko on October Revolution
JN051522 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Nov 87

["Text" of congratulatory cable sent by Sultan Qabus to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution—date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow:

We are pleased to take the opportunity of your celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution to convey our congratulations and sincere wishes to your excellency. We hope you will enjoy good health and happiness, and we wish the Soviet people prosperity.

[Signed] Qabus ibn Sa'id

Qatar

Amir, Heir Apparent Telegram Tunisia's Ben Ali
JN081537 Doha QNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Doha, 8 Nov (QNA)—His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar, has sent a congratulatory cable to Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali on the occasion of his assuming the Tunisian presidency. His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, acting amir and heir apparent, also sent a congratulatory cable to the Tunisian president on this occasion.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd Sends Message to Tunisia's Ben Ali

LD072129 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, has sent a telegram to His Excellency Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Tunisian Republic, congratulating him on assuming the reins of power in Tunisia.

Here is the text of the cable:

His Excellency Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Tunisian Republic:

On the occasion of your assuming the reins of power in the fraternal Tunisian Republic, I take pleasure in expressing to your excellency, on behalf of the people and Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and on my own behalf, profound fraternal good wishes for your success in leading the fraternal Tunisian people and realizing their hopes and aspirations [word indistinct].

[Signed] Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud

Spokesman Denies Al-Asad Letter Sent to King

LD081907 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1435 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Al-Madinah, 8 Nov (SPA)—An official spokesman has commented on a news item carried by AFP and published by the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Safir* to the effect that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques, received a letter from his brother, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, through a Syrian envoy on 4 November. The spokesman told SPA that there is no truth to this report.

Yemen Arab Republic

President Greets Gorbachev on Soviet Anniversary

JN051433 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has sent a congratulatory cable to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Assembly Urges 'Decisive' Summit Stand on Iran

JN081529 Baghdad INA in English 1020 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 8, INA—The Iraqi National Assembly has called upon the Arab leaders to adopt a decisive, watershed stand vis-a-vis the Iranian aggression Iran and the Arab nation.

Deputy speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, Mr Baha' al-Din Ahmad, addressing the opening sitting of the Assembly's second session here yesterday evening, urged the Amman Arab emergency summit to affirm a stand of Arab solidarity in the face of escalating Khomeyniite recklessness and terrorism through applying Charter of the Arab League, the Joint Arab Defence Treaty and Fes resolutions as well as resolutions adopted recently by the Council of Arab Foreign Ministers.

The deputy speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly stressed that adoption of a unified Arab stand toward the Iranian aggression would positively contribute to crystallizing a more definite international stand in favour of the process of comprehensive, just and unconditional peace. Such a stand, Mr Ahmad added, would lead to carrying out the Security Council Resolution No. 598 and imposing sanctions on Iran for persisting in aggression and continuing to hamper implementation of this resolution, in spite of the long period of time given to it to make up its mind.

INPF Calls for Arab Unity

JN061625 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA)—The General Secretariat of the Iraqi National and Patriotic Front [INPF] has asserted that the Amman Arab summit should take the historic opportunity to affirm the Arab nation's unity and ability by adopting effective pan-Arab resolutions capable of thwarting enemies and their evil schemes.

While presiding over a meeting of the INPF General Secretariat today, the Front's secretary general, Hasan 'Ali, stated that thwarting enemy plots can happen in different ways. These are by implementing the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact, and rising to the level of unified Arab action in facing the fateful challenges threatening the pan-Arab existence. These challenges are caused by the Zionist Iranian aggression. Hasan 'Ali added that holding the Arab summit at this critical stage in Arab history is an expression of the Arab consensus on the need to bolster pan-Arab struggle to confront the Zionist Iranian aggression, wrest decisive victory, and attain peace.

Hasan 'Ali pointed out that the summit should treat the traitors and renegades—who bring with them all their resources and capabilities—that stand alongside the Zionist Iranian enemy against our Arab nation in the same way it treats the aggressive Iranian regime. These traitors are led by the renegade Hafiz al-Asad, who employed all his resources to support the racist Iranian aggression and harm our nation. 'Ali demanded that the summit expel the traitorous Syrian regime from the Arab League for its ignoble alliance with the enemies of Arabism. This will rob it of the opportunity to sabotage the Arab unity of ranks. 'Ali declared: The Arab summit should formulate its pan-Arab position by putting all Arab resources into the nation's battle, which Iraq has now waged for more than 7 years.

In another development, the INPF General Secretariat issued a statement on the Amman extraordinary Arab summit. The INPF said that the genuine Arab position requires condemning and boycotting the allies of the Zionist Iranian regime, led by the agent Syrian regime. This regime has assigned itself the task of supporting Zionist Iranian aggression against the Arabs, defending the Zionist Iranian enemy, and justifying Iran's crimes and its terrorist and sanguine actions against the Arab nation.

The statement read: While formulating its resolutions, which should express the will of the Arab nation, the summit should consider that the key to ending the war and establishing a comprehensive, durable, and honorable peace in the Arabian Gulf region is represented by fully implementing UN Security Council Resolution No 598. The points and paragraphs of the resolution should be followed in their proper, logical order. This is because the world has approved them through the five major powers and the remainder of the Security Council members.

The statement called on leaders of the Arab nation to uphold the undisputed fact that any attempt to change the wording of Resolution No 598, alter the order of its provisions as approved by the Security Council, propose alternatives, or resort to leniency toward the Zionist Iranian enemy will be an attempt to foil the international community's desire for peace, circumvent the resolution, and give Iran the opportunity it seeks to continue its aggression and threaten and terrorize the Arab existence.

The statement said that through the aggressive Zionist Iranian regime's criminal history, which is full of killing, destruction, and terrorism, it has demonstrated that it holds the international community in contempt. Throughout its history it has confirmed its historical hostility toward the Arab nation and its fateful causes. The Arab nation and its leaders should reconsider their stands toward this aggression, which is aimed against them, [words indistinct] Zionist threat to our nation. The statement noted that the Zionist Iranian regime and its partner in crime and aggression [words indistinct] the Arab society through the claim that the Arabs are incapable of facing Iranian aggression.

President Greets USSR on October Revolution

JN071220 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1118 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has congratulated Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay

Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The cable reads: We are pleased to send you and the friendly Soviet people our heartfelt congratulations and good wishes in our name, on behalf of our comrades in the leadership, and on behalf of the Iraqi people.

On this occasion, we affirm our confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries, relations based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation, will develop and grow stronger. This will serve our peoples' interests and contribute to securing a just peace and attaining regional and international security.

Further Reportage on Gulf Combat Operations

Communique No 2,901 Issued

JN061328 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1304 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Communique No 2,901 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 November]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage omitted stressing Iran will only reap destruction if it insists on continuing its aggression against Iraq]

Our heroic Air Force today carried out the valiant people's desire to destroy the economic resources whose revenues the Iranian regime uses to continue its aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation. At 1300 [1000 GMT], a large number of our aircraft penetrated deeply to Bandar-e Khomeyni to attack its extremely important petrochemical complex. Using their skill and courage, our rapacious hawks penetrated the enemy air defenses and reached their targets in the complex, then showered them with a series of violent and devastating blows. After leaving behind explosions, tongues of flame, and black clouds of smoke billowing from their targets, our hawks and their aircraft returned safely to the homeland carrying the tidings of a new victory.

Let the Iranian rulers insist on their aggression in accordance with their black intentions, their evil purposes, and the Zionist encouragement to them. They will only reap destruction as a result of these and stronger blows. Victory will continue to favor Iraq. Blessed be the unique men of our heroic Air Force—commanders, hawks, officers, and other ranks. May God grant us success.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 November 1987

Communique No 2,902 Issued

JN061723 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Communique No 2,902 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's triumphant forces have continued their combat activities on the battlefield. Last night they inflicted the further following losses on the Zionist Khomeyniites:

1. Seven different positions and a vehicle were destroyed and an ammunition dump was blown up in the I Army Corps northern sector.

2. One scoundrel was killed and an observation post was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

3. An infantry position, a machinegun emplacement, and a shovel [preceding word in English] were destroyed, a vehicle was burned, and an ammunition dump was blown up in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

4. Two enemy personnel were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. Eight enemy personnel were killed, an observation post and two machineguns were destroyed, four ammunition dumps were blown up, and a vehicle was burned in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 November 1987

Communique No 2,903 Issued

JN071733 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Communique No 2,903 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces continued their combat activities last night and today. They inflicted the following further losses on the Zionist Khomeyniites:

1. Two infantry positions and one single-barreled machinegun emplacement were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

2. One shovel [preceding word in English] was destroyed in the Special I Army Corps sector—the Allahu Akbar Forces.

3. Six enemy personnel were killed in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. Three infantry positions and one observation post were destroyed, one large vehicle was burned, and two ammunition dumps were blown up in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. Two infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. Four enemy personnel were killed, one machinegun and one vehicle were destroyed, and two ammunition dumps were blown up on the VII Army Corps front.

7. In expressing its grudges against the Iraqis and the Arabs, and in affirming its failure to confront lofty Iraq, the rotten, criminal Iranian regime shelled residential areas in the cities of Basra and Badrah. This hostile shelling martyred 5 citizens and wounded 26 more, including 3 children. It also damaged a number of houses. Paradise for our martyrs, a swift recovery for our wounded, God willing, and disgrace to the ruling clique in Iran and to those who support it in continuing the war and committing these ugly crimes against our peaceful civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 November 1987

Communique No 2,904 Issued

JN081722 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Communique No 2,904 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today as follows:

1. An enemy patrol was attacked, a number of enemy personnel were killed or wounded, and one machinegun was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

2. One ammunition dump was blown up and one infantry position was destroyed and its occupants killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

3. One enemy infantry position was destroyed and a number of enemy personnel were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

4. Three scoundrels were killed and others were wounded in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

5. Three infantry positions and one heavy machinegun were destroyed, one vehicle was burned, and one ammunition dump was detonated on the VII Army Corps front.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 November 1987

Iranian Missile Hits Baghdad Residential Area

JN081603 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Nov (INA)—The criminal Iranian regime fired a surface-to-surface missile at a densely populated residential area in Baghdad at 1815 [1515 GMT] today. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA a short while ago that a large number of innocent civilians, including women and children, were martyred and that several shops and homes were demolished.

10 Dead, 106 Wounded

JN082044 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Statement by a military spokesman dated 8 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In supplementing our statement issued this evening concerning the new crime of the Iranian regime—as represented by the firing of a missile at a residential area in the city of Baghdad—we announce to our honorable people, our Arab nation, and the world public that this crime resulted in the martyrdom of 6 children and 4 women. The wounded totaled 106 civilians, including 41 women and 38 children. This incident also destroyed 10 houses and damaged 20 others, as well as destroying or damaging 8 civilian automobiles and a number of shops.

The Iranian regime's deliberate aggression against residential areas at a time when international efforts are under way to bring about peace expresses the meanness and moral corruption of that regime. It also attests to the lowliness of some people who ally themselves with these mean people, support them against the Arab nation, and encourage them to continue to commit these aggressions.

This cowardly action epitomizes the obvious contradiction between the criminal intentions and wicked expansionist goals of the Iranian rulers on the one hand and the Arab nation's aspirations for security, progress, and stability on the other. Regardless of some people's positions, such foolish behavior by the Iranian rulers will increase our insistence on a holy jihad to defend the security of the homeland and the citizens, punish the aggressors, and make them taste defeat. Our swords are capable of cutting off the heads that are full of grudges and everything that conflicts with man's ideals and values.

Paradise for our martyrs, swift recovery for our wounded, God willing, and disgrace to the cowardly Iranian rulers, the killers of children and women, and to those who follow them.

[Dated] 8 November 1987

French-Flagged Ship Seized Near Gaza Strip

Eight Hostages Taken

LD081722 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] The Palestinian terrorist group, Abu Nidal, has announced today that its members have seized a French-flagged ship off the Gaza Strip, which is occupied by the Israelis, and have taken eight Israeli passengers as hostages. No other details were given.

Abu Nidal Responsible

TA081721 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] At a news conference called this afternoon in West Beirut, Walid Khalid, who was described as one of the leaders of the Abu Nidal group, said that one of his naval units had apprehended a boat near the Gaza Strip coast with eight people carrying Israeli passports on board. Khalid reported that the eight abductees are well and are being held at a safe place in one of Abu Nidal's bases. According to the spokesman for Abu Nidal's group, the yacht is named *Silko* and is registered in Belgium. It flies the Israeli and the Belgian flags. The passengers on board have dual Belgian-Israeli citizenship. The spokesman noted that one of the abducted females has dual Israeli-French citizenship.

The spokesman warned Israel not to try to rescue the abductees since this would put their lives in jeopardy. Khalid described the hijacking as a blow to Jordan's King Husayn on the eve of the Amman summit. He noted that the abductees were taken to a safe place where they were given medical treatment.

It should be noted that the IDF spokesman has announced that the IDF knows nothing of such an incident. Again, all the reports come from the same source, from the news conference called by the Abu Nidal group in Beirut.

Kidnap Victims Not Israeli

TA090546 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Nov 87 pp 1, 8

[Report by *The Jerusalem Post* staff and agencies]

[Excerpts] Beirut—The Abu Nidal Palestinian terrorist group stated yesterday that it had seized eight Europeans with dual Israeli nationality from a yacht off the Gaza Coast, and warned Israel that any retaliatory attack on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon would endanger the lives of the hostages.

The Israeli Navy, Military Intelligence and other government units are checking the report, but authoritative government sources said last night that no Israeli vessel was missing and that there was no sign that the people Abu Nidal says he captured were Israeli. [passage omitted]

An Israel military source last night said the name of the vessel was "not familiar." A vessel sailing under that name had not left Israel recently and was not due here, he said.

Moreover, the authorities checked the computer which lists all holders of identity cards—and the names Abu Nidal's organization mentioned do not appear there. It was impossible for a person to have an Israeli passport but not have an identity card and thus not appear on the list of residents, a senior Interior Ministry official said.

The Abu Nidal spokesman said the episode was "a slap for the Zionised King of Amman" and for the "Zionised leaders" taking part in the Arab summit meeting which opened yesterday in the Jordanian capital.

The movement has warned Arab leaders against authorizing King Husayn to enter into separate negotiations with Israel over the fate of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Foreign Ministry sources in Jerusalem said last night that they knew nothing about the alleged hijacking. The security authorities were busy yesterday evening checking harbours and marinas for information about possible yacht departure during the past day or two. Yacht owners and marina managers questioned by *The Jerusalem Post* in Haifa, 'Akko and Nahariyya disclaimed knowledge of the boat or of the passengers named in the terrorist announcement.

Observers suggested that if the Abu Nidal claim was true, the yacht in question presumably sailed from an Israeli harbour and was hijacked near the Lebanese coast rather than Gaza, as the terrorists claimed. It is highly unlikely that an Israeli vessel would have been hijacked off Gaza or that the terrorists would have managed to sail her parallel to Israel's coastline all the way to Lebanon without the Navy sensing that something was amiss. [passage omitted]

Rabin on Hijacking Motive

TA090947 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] There is no doubt that if a vessel was indeed hijacked by terrorists, this did not happen off the Israeli coast, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said today. Rabin added that the terrorists would not dare approach our coast, because they know what our Navy can do to them. The Israeli Government is in touch with the French and Belgian Governments on the issue of the hijacked yacht. So far we have not identified the Israeli

citizens named in Abu Nidal's announcement. We have no doubt that this is a well-planned hijacking meant to divert public attention from the Arab summit in Amman. It is high time that the world recognizes those terrorist groups who are trying to harm everything positive in the Middle East, Rabin said.

The defense minister made these remarks a short time ago to a British delegation to the United Jewish Appeal at an Armored Corps memorial site.

5 Hijacking Victims Belgian

TA091134 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1100 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] We have new details about the hijacking affair.

The Belgian charge d'affaires in Israel a short time ago informed the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem that five of the eight passengers aboard the *Silco* have been indentified in a check carried out in Brussels this morning, and they are indeed Belgian citizens. Their names are identical to the names published this morning: Fernand Houtekins, Emmanuel Houtekins, Godelieve Kets, Valerie Emmanuel Houtekins, and Laurent Emmanuel Houtekins. The identity of the sixth passanger, Jacqueline Valente, is being checked with the French Embassy, and so far has not been confirmed. As for the two young girls who were hijacked with the vessel, no details concerning their identity were given. This morning it was ascertained that none of the six adults aboard the vessel holds Israeli citizenship. The various bodies in Israel dealing with hijacking are meeting at the moment.

To repeat, five of the names published were identified as Belgian citizens, and there is no confirmation of the identities of the other passengers or of the hijacking itself. So far neither the Foreign Ministry nor the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem has issued any public reaction.

Husayn Message to Peres on Peace Conference

TA081029 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
8 Nov 87 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] King Husayn recently conveyed a message to Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister, which contains his undertaking to honor the understanding reached between them in a meeting in London on 11 April on the principles for promoting the peace process.

In the message, which reached Peres via a middleman, King Husayn reiterates that he intends to continue to act to further negotiations between Jordan and Israel under the auspices of an international conference.

As reinforcement for this, the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who met with the king in Jordan last week, informed the Israeli ambassador in London that Husayn is determined not to allow the Arab leaders' summit, which opens in Amman today, to erode his political positions.

Circles close to Peres believe that Husayn decided to signal to Peres on the eve of the summit that the results of the political deliberations by the Arab leaders will harm neither the conclusions reached between the two nor Husayn's determination to continue the process. According to assessments in the Foreign Ministry, even if King Husayn voices criticism of Israel's policy with regard to the peace process and the territories, he has no intention of withdrawing from the agreement achieved on the peace process issue.

Peres Urges End to 'Hostility' With Soviets

TA090658 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
8 Nov 87 pp 1, 7

[Report by the Arab affairs correspondent]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Speaking in Jerusalem on Friday, Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that "there is certainly a chance for an international opening, an even better chance than before. From Jordan's point of view, there is no chance of direct negotiations without an opening."

Peres added: "I read in the newspapers that Shamir is now showing greater flexibility. There is also more flexibility on the Soviet side, as well as growing awareness of the demographic problem. I am in favor of an agreement with the Soviet Union. The Unites States has so far negotiated for us on the Jewish issue, and it is only natural that it demanded freedom of exit from the USSR rather than freedom of immigration to Israel. This has brought about the de-Zionization of emigration from the Soviet Union. In the meantime, the United States and the Soviet Union are in the process of reaching an agreement, and we also should not perpetuate the state of hostility between Israel and the Soviet Union." [passage omitted]

Public figures in the territories do not expect the Amman summit to formulate any resolutions concerning the Palestinian problem. Nevertheless, sources in East Jerusalem identified with the PLO said that the PLO intends to take advantage of the summit to reopen a dialogue with Jordan. At the same time, sources close to Jordan consider it improbable that any contacts between senior PLO officers and Jordanian Administration officials might lead to a rapprochement in the near future.

Pro-Jordanian circles in the West Bank last night expressed their satisfaction over the statement by Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al Masri, the summit speaker, who said that "Iranian aggression and Israeli expansionism are related." The two countries will be key items

on the agenda. It has been learned that no agenda has yet been set for the summit. The Jordanian foreign minister's statement means that the Palestinian issue will at least be discussed.

Foreign Ministry Protests RSA Sports Ties
TA091211 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Nov 87 p 2

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday lodged a protest with the Israel Tennis Association about 'Amos Mansdorf's planned participation in the South African Open championships, which takes place next week in Johannesburg.

The ministry, which under Political Director-General Yosi Beilin has been pressing for the severance of all sports and cultural ties with Pretoria, conceded in the letter, signed by Beilin aide Alon Li'el, that the Inner Cabient decision of last March and September do not specifically forbid the participation of individuals in such events. Nonetheless, the ministry called upon the association to persuade its prominent members not to play in South Africa.

Ministry officials yesterday feared that the participation of Mansdorf and possibly other Israelis would again highlight Israeli-South African ties, causing Israel diplomatic damage in Africa and elsewhere. This would be particularly true if Mansdorf wins the title, as he did last year, and thus receives widespread media coverage.

Commentary Analyzes Future Ties With Iran, Iraq
TA081828 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Nov 87 p 9

[Commentary by 'Aqiva Eldar: "What a Nice Enemy"]

[Text] "If I had even the slightest doubt that you really stopped supplying arms to Iran, it was dispelled after reading Yitzhaq Rabin's remarks," a Western diplomat said in a private conversation last week. I received similar answers from two fairly friendly foreign representatives. Declarations by leaders who yearn for a return to the good old days of the Iranian connection, and commentaries carefully orchestrated by the same sources, contribute authenticity to the wave of reports around the world about arms-for-Jews deals. Anyway, public opinion following the "Irangate" affair is tending to believe rumors published in dubious Kuwaiti newspapers more than official denials by the Israeli Government.

Menashe Amir, the veteran scholar on Iran, maintains emphatically that there is no truth to these rumors. He believes they are aimed at hitting out at Khomeyni, who is a threat to Mecca, even more than at the common Zionist enemy. Amir claims that the fact that the situation of Iranian Jews has worsened recently and that the borders have been totally closed to them proves that Israel is not trading arms for Jews. The conclusion, therefore, is that Israel is not selling arms, is not receiving Jews, and is the target of accusations by its friends. Israel was not responsible for this and does not get anything out of it, besides satisfying some leaders' urge to gossip.

The school of thought that supports Iran bases itself on the belief that with the death of old Khomeyni, the fundamentalist regime will be replaced by a saner opposition. There are those who claim that some of Israel's old friends from among this group are still around. It is not the practice, of course, to base policy just on convictions, but on information and evaluations by experts. Therefore I asked Menashe Amir if there is any evidence that any of Khomeyni's potential heirs will adopt a different line. "We have not heard anything, because nobody dares to take up a policy different from that of Khomeyni. Their supreme goal is to serve Islam, and all the means toward this end are welcomed. Therefore, they were ready to buy arms from the great Satan—Israel."

This expert's remarks as far as I know reflect the evaluations of most specialists on Iran in Israel and abroad.

Neverthless, will something perhaps change after Khomeyni's demise? Amir replies without hesitation: "If the war with Iraq, terrorism, and other activities affect the good name of Islam or damage Iran's ability to export it, they will give them up. Their concept of Israel and Judaism will not change, because anti-Semitism is embedded deep in the Shi'ite religion and beliefs. Opposition to Israel was noticable even toward the end of the Shah's regime, when Khomeyni charged that Jewish blood flowed in the arteries of the Shah's mother. Rumors were circulated then that Israelis injected 'senility viruses' in the eggs they sold in Iran."

It is worthwhile considering the various scenarios toward Israel that any potential heir might adopt in a post-Khomeyni regime. First, if the regime passes to one of the members of his clique, nothing will change. Another reasonable possibility is that Ayatollah Montazeri will snatch the inheritance without a shakeup. Amir points out that Montazeri is "much more anti-Semitic than Khomeyni." He frequently makes statements that Jewish money controls the world, and in the excitement of his hatred for the Saudi royal family, he declares that it is descended from Mecca Jews. Another option, a regime run by the Pasdaran (Revolutionary Guards), is an assurance that hostility toward Israel will be more active, and that the verbal-ideological struggle might turn into an actual military fight against Israel. If a nationalist opposition takes over after a civil war, Amir says, it will prefer moving closer to the Arabs over renewing the friendship with Israel.

The expert concludes by saying: "Under no circumstances should we expect cooperation between Iran and Israel within a reasonable timeframe."

In the meantime, our future friends continue to lead the struggle against Israel in day-to-day affairs. A week ago they demanded Israel's expulsion from UNESCO. Previously, they did the same at the General Assembly. Iran nurtures anti-Israeli terrorism in Europe, and maintains the Hizballah organization in Lebanon. Is it possible that the experts do not know what the defense minister and the proponents of the Iranian connection know—that there really is a growing pro-Israeli opposition developing underground? According to this logic, Israel should supply arms to the existing regime while withholding arms from Iran's greatest enemy, Iraq. An Iranian victory in the Gulf war will not serve Israel's interests. (Not a single expert is willing to bet 1,000 to 1 on an Iraqi victory.)

An Egyptian diplomat this week expressed his country's concern over Israeli support for Iran, a stance that might, of course, harm Israeli-Egyptian relations and damage the efforts for peace with Jordan. He suggested that Israel change its outlook and find a way to help the Arab countries in their struggle against Iran and its allies. He said: "If Israel found a way to offer assistance to Iraq in its war against Iran (not actual military aid), this would help in changing its image in the Arab world and show that Israel is prepared to confront regional problems through full cooperaton with the Arab countries."

Although there is no reasonable chance that such a change would lead to something as dramatic as a peace agreement between Israel and Iraq, Iraq's leaders—who unlike any of Iran's have made announcements supporting Israel's right to security and in favor of an international peace conference—are capable of repaying Israel for its more balanced attitude. For example, Iraq could cut down its support for anti-Israeli terrorism, restrain the PLO, and even give Jordan freedom of action in its feelers on moving closer to Israel. A by-product that might be reaped from this could be U.S. gratitude, as hinted by Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage in his talks in Jerusalem. It is worthwhile pointing out here that the United States has made a commitment on freedom of navigation in the Gulf to nonbelligerent countries, but not to Iraq, as Rabin claimed. It defends Kuwait, and not Iraq, against Iranian aggression.

The United States has understood for some time that there has been an upheaval in the line-up of alliances in the Middle East. Pan-Arabism has been replaced by a struggle between the fundamentalist bloc and most of the other Arab countries. Shim'on Peres' remarks in a speech in Jatt show that he also is correctly identifying the developments and responding to them, at least to the part that is public. I will take the liberty of presenting his remarks verbatim:

"There is a tough war going on in the Middle East between Iran and Iraq. This is a war between two world views. Iran represents an extremist approach that threatens Arab countries and the region. Nobody gains from this cruel war, and I do not believe its continuation is good. The sides pump oil, with which they buy arms, thus burning themselves out and putting thousands of families in mourning for their loved ones. Nobody gains from the fact that $300 to $400 billion, which could have led to prosperity in both countries, is being wasted on war."

Incidents Reported in West Bank; No Casualties

Curfew Imposed on Al-Fari'ah

TA081045 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1030 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] A curfew was imposed this morning on the Al-Fari'ah refugee camp in Samaria. There were disturbances there this morning, during which stones were thrown and tires were set on fire. Our correspondent Zohar Melamed reports that the IDF and Border Police forces that arrived at the site dispersed the rioters with tear gas and rubber bullets. While the rioters were being dispersed, a female resident of the camp tried to snatch the weapon of one of the soldiers. She was slightly scratched in her face as a result of the scuffle.

There were also a number of incidents during which stones were thrown and tires were set on fire in the Nabulus area this morning.

Curfew Imposed on Balatah

TA081516 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1430 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] A curfew was imposed this afternoon on the Balatah refugee camp in Nabulus, where dozens of youths, some of them wearing masks, erected roadblocks, burned tires, and threw stones. Our correspondent Zohar Melamed reports that security forces arrived in Balatah and dispersed the rioters, using tear gas, rubber bullets, and later even by shooting in the air. The curfew on the Al-Fari'ah refugee camp, which was imposed earlier this morning following unrest, is still in force. Our correspondent notes that the disturbances may be attributed to the opening of the Amman summit.

Curfews on Camps Lifted

TA081943 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1930 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] The curfew that was imposed at noon on the refugee camps of Balatah in Nabulus and Al-Fari'ah in Samaria has been lifted. Earlier today there were disturbances in these camps, apparently in the wake of the opening of the Arab summit meeting in Amman. This is reported by our correspondent Zohar Melamed.

Shomron on 'Wave of Terrorism'

TA090649 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Nov 87 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Dani Sade]

[Text] "The PLO has instructed residents of the territories to stage demonstrations during the Arab summit beginning tomorrow in Amman, in order to prove that the organization is a factor to be reckoned with," Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Dan Shomron said last Friday in Tel Aviv.

The chief of staff's address dealt mainly with terrorism in Israel, in the territories, and in Lebanon. He said: "There has recently been a wave of terrorism along the borders, within as well as outside the territories, mainly from the sea and from Lebanon. Nevertheless, 1987 is characterized by less activity, in particular by fewer murders, when compared with the same period in 1986. There has been greater activity as far as disturbances of the peace are concerned: demonstrations, stone-throwing, and Molotov cocktails which fortunately cause no damage."

The chief of staff said that "all in all, statistically and objectively, there has been no increase in terrorism, although I do not think this is what counts. What matters is one's feeling about the situation. After all, our morale and patterns of behavior are influenced by feelings more than facts."

Lt Gen Shomron added that "anyone examining the problem of terrorism in our area should first of all understand what the main problem is. It is my opinion that our war with the PLO and the Palestinian leadership is over the Arab population. They are making a great and systematic effort to incite the Arab population to wage a real war against us by means of demonstrations, knives, and by any method anywhere.

"The fact that the majority of the population is not cooperating despite all this is the result of very balanced activity on our part, a stick-and-carrot system of punishment and reward. The moment their daily life is threatened by our activity, the Arabs will feel they have nothing to lose and will become a security risk. As long as they know that they can lead normal lives outside the circle of terrorism, the situation will remain unchanged. We may even be able to lower the level of our activity.

"We must always remember that the real struggle is for the Arab street and for the large population living in the territories. Any unbalanced activity on our part will be dangerous in the long run. We know there is no final answer to the problem, and that one can only be found on the political level. It is our duty as an army to enable the political level to look for solutions and present it with the calmest possible situation in order to create the conditions necessary for the attainment of the optimum solutions for the State of Israel."

Sharon Describes Plan for Quelling Terrorism

TA081941 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Nov 87 p 17

[Report by Ohad Sharav]

[Text] Speaking at the Moshe Dayan forum for socioeconomic deliberations, Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon outlined his plan, taken from a printed working paper he has been trying unsuccessfully to get the Cabinet to approve, for the elimination of terrorism and terrorists. Sharon's remarks follow:

About Minister Yosef Shapira's proposal to pay $20,000 to any Arab agreeing to leave the territories: "Arabs who wanted to emigrate were extended considerable aid for several years after the 6-Day War. There was a body that took care of that. Minister Shapira was not the one who conceived this proposal. At that time, things were kept quiet, as they should be."

About terrorist collaborators: "A significant part of our society opens the door to the murderous enemy from the inside. This was initially done by a marginal circle but, to my regret, the phenomenon is increasingly advancing toward the Labor Party Central Committee as well as toward the Herut Movement. We are witnessing very dangerous developments."

About a political agreement: "Even if a political agreement is attained, terrorism will persist. An agreement in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza therefore must enable us to continue fighting terrorism even after it is attained. People other than us should not be allowed to maintain police, army forces, and support personnel in the territories. As for Gaza, I have told the Egyptians in the past: Let us say that there is an attack against us and we want to conduct searches and arrests. Your police intervene, we push it aside, perhaps even by resorting to physical force because we have no other choice. We have to exterminate the terrorists because we want to live, and your presence there would create unnecessary friction."

About Israel's Arabs: "They also are a potential for terrorism in the future. Even today, in the field of industry of which I am in charge, I get reports about a mounting number of heartless acts of sabotage against Israeli plants which usually employ hundreds of Arab workers."

About encounters with terrorists during an operation: "Soldiers must be taught to kill terrorists upon encountering them. At the same, they should obey the law that terrorists should not be hit if they surrender. There have been people in Israel who knew how to do this. A terrorist setting out on an operation should realize that he is not coming back alive. There is nothing wrong about that."

About the transfer of PLO funds to the territories: "About $0.5 to $1 million in cash passes inside suitcases over the Jordan bridges every day. A great part of this money comes from the PLO. At present we are limited in what we can do about this money because we have to provide proof about its source. A law should be enacted which puts the burden of proof on the other side."

About the PLO's political propaganda apparatus in Israel: "*Falastin al-Thwarah*, the PLO's organ in Nicosia, has written that the only place in the Middle East where the PLO's propaganda apparatus operates undisturbed is Jerusalem. We know that Paul 'Ajluni, who lives in New Jersey, finances *Al-Fajr* with PLO funds. We know that a center for Arab studies that gives money to terrorist activities operates from Jerusalem's Orient House Hotel, which is owned by Faysal al-Husayni, one of the PLO leaders. Dozens of formerly convicted terrorists work there. I propose the closure of every newspaper, institution, or office of which there is proof that it is financed and directed by a terrorist organization; likewise if it identifies and coordinates its activities with one."

About the refugee camps in the West Bank: "Al-Duhayshah is ruled by the terrorist organizations. Instead of paving a detour road, the camp can be dismantled or relocated, either partially or entirely. New neighborhoods can be built and land can be given to the evacuees in Bethlehem or Hebron."

About people convicted of terrorist activities: "People who sabotage state security, Jews and Arabs alike, should be sentenced to forced labor. A person convicted of terrorist activities should be deported from Israel."

About the danger of chemical weapons in our region: "The Arabs talk about using chemical weapons, and it is my experience that when they talk about something they eventually also do it. This will be possible within 5 years. Even now, Egypt together with Argentina, is developing a missile with a range of 750 km which will carry chemical and biological warheads."

Sharon said that he objects to the annexation of the territories. That being the case, he was asked, why did he propose to apply Israeli law to Judaea and Samaria? In his reply, Sharon revealed that his proposal had merely been of a tactical nature: "I said that the Arabs should be told that our proposals regarding autonomy have a time limit. If they do not accept them we may want to annex the area. Personally, I do not think we have to do that."

Al-Jumayyil Leaves Beirut for Amman Summit

NC071031 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil left for Amman this morning to participate in the extraordinary Arab summit. He is accompanied by an official delegation consisting of former Ministers Ghassan Tuwayni and Elie Salim. Dr Butrus Ziyadah, Lebanon's ambassador to Jordan, will join the delegation in Amman.

Al-Asad, Al-Jumayyil Reconciliation 'Unlikely'

NC090654 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] According to Arab sources in Amman, a reconciliation between Presidents Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad is unlikely. The sources say that the mediation undertaken by the Algerian president in this respect has not achieved anything so far.

Birri, Junblatt Urge Summit To Reject Al-Jumayyil

NC071502 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] The contents of the note which Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and PSP leader Walid Junblatt have submitted to the Arab kings, amirs, and presidents taking part in the Arab summit in Amman were made public today. The note explains the situation and developments in Lebanon, beginning with the crisis in the sectarian system brought about by the policy of the Phalangist regime, the Israeli incursion, the undermining of national accord, assassinations, the liberation battle, and the steadfastness of southern Lebanon, and ending with the issue of Lebanon's representation, the reasons for the boycott, and the options for salvation.

The note called on the summit to deny President Amin al-Jumayyil another chance to add to the ordeals of Lebanon and the Lebanese people by withholding recognition from him. The note urges the Arab summit to support instead the struggle of the Lebanese nationalists in the face of the Israeli occupation and its domestic collaborators.

Various Groups Address Memorandums to Summit

Al-Huss on Crisis, Solution

NC080924 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] According to a report from Amman, Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi last night and handed him the memorandum of acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss to the participants in the Arab summit. Prime Minister al-Huss' memorandum, which he circulated today, stresses that there can be no solution to the crisis if the issues which divided the Lebanese into parties to the dispute are not confronted. These issues are summarized as follows:

1. It is necessary to deal with the assassination of the late Prime Minister Rashid Karami with the seriousness dictated by the enormity of the crime.

2. It is essential to agree on acceptable reforms to the political system that will rid Lebanon of the shackles of sectarianism—even if in stages—to guarantee justice, equality, and equal opportunities.

3. It is necessary to restore health to the state by implementing certain measures, starting with the capital, Beirut, and by reorganizing and reuniting the regular Armed Forces and developing their role in coordination with the Syrian Arab Forces.

4. It is vital to adopt the policy of popular resistance against the Israeli occupation and its agents until the Zionist enemy submits to the resolutions of the United Nations and its Security Council, and until the last inch of Lebanese soil is liberated.

The memorandum draws the attention of the Arab leaders to the grave economic and living conditions in Lebanon and to Lebanon's need for quick effective assistance. It calls upon them to allocate financial aid in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Arab summit held in Tunis and to quickly dispatch a joint Arab mission to Lebanon to look into its pressing social and economic needs.

Lebanese Front on Occupation

NC080814 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] The Lebanese Front has addressed a memorandum to the Arab summit in which it exposes the practices of Syrian occupation in Lebanon and its attempts to undermine the Lebanese system of government, state power, and the traditions of coexistence among the country's various communities.

Syria is accomplishing these goals, the memorandum says, by violating private and public freedoms; intimidating the populace; fragmenting and debilitating the Lebanese Army; impairing the power of the state's executive apparatus; instigating quarrels among the Christian and Muslim communities; encouraging inter-Muslim clashes and sometimes massacres; supporting fundamentalist movements with terrorist leanings; weakening the Sunnis and intimidating them; fomenting Palestinian-Shi'ite disputes; disturbing the security in Lebanese areas that are not under Syrian control; destroying laboratories, factories, commercial areas, hospitals, and schools; and causing starvation in the country.

Efforts Made To Secure Release of Hostages

NC071258 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1235 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, serious efforts are being made to secure the release of four Beirut University College professors this month. These reports say that this step comes as part of the consultations currently under way on several regional and international levels to set the hostage issue in motion. The process began with the release of the South Korean diplomat a few days ago.

LCP Message to Soviets on GOSR Anniversary

NC061356 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] The Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Central Committee today sent a congratulatory message to the CPSU Central Committee on the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution [GOSR]. The message said:

The victory of this revolution inaugurated a new historical phase in the progress of mankind. It eliminated for the first time class monopoly and persecution, created the first state of toilers and peasants, and set up a socialist system. The revolution ushered in a transformation from capitalism to international socialism.

The message also praised the Soviet Union's foreign policy and its decisive role in crushing Nazism and saving the world from its crimes and dangers. It stated:

The Soviet Union's peace drive against U.S. imperialism expresses the will and interests of all peoples who are being threatened by the arms race of the nuclear age. The LCP Central Committee lauded Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's active initiatives, which are aimed at rescuing mankind from the hazards of a nuclear catastrophe.

It also commended Soviet initiatives concerning our region, especially those which seek to convert the Mediterranean and its area into a lake of peace, as well as the proposal to convene an international conference to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of securing the Arab Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the right to establish an independent national homeland, and the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories.

The Central Committee hailed the Soviet stand calling for a halt to the ongoing war in the Arab Gulf and the withdrawal of all U.S. and NATO fleets from the region.

The message added: The Lebanese people will never forget that the Soviet Union was the first major power to recognize Lebanon's independence and that it has always supported our people's struggle to consolidate independence and national liberation.

Labor Leader Promises Strike To Continue

NC081335 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] ntoine Bisharah, the chairman of the Trade Union Federation, has said that the open-ended general strike is going to continue. He told a news conference today that demonstrations will be staged throughout the country tomorrow. He also called for participants in the two demonstrations that will be staged in East and West Beirut to meet in front of the offices housing the Health Ministry.

Bisharah said that the officials with whom he has met have promised to tackle the situation. However, the Trade Union Federation will wait and see if these promises materialize.

Bisharah also asserted that the broad participation in the strike mirrors the Lebanese people's strong will to survive. He added that the causes of the dilemma rather than its consequences will have to be addressed. He stated that the solutions offered so far have not risen to the occasion, but instead illustrate the magnitude of the widening political disarray. Bisharah said that the state should carry out its role in meeting the [workers'] demands.

PSP Statement on Strike

NC072105 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 7 Nov 87

[PSP statement on the general strike issued following an extraordinary meeting of the Political Bureau on 7 November; place not given]

[Text] 1. The PSP Political Bureau believes that the massive response to the strike reflects the extent of the social catastrophe affecting the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people. It also reflects the people's profound wish to get rid of the Phalangist regime, with its crises and policy of starvation which has drowned the country in utter chaos and economic collapse and is pushing it still farther toward the brink of the unknown.

The popular movement's protest of the social situation today is not isolated to confronting this regime and its rule. This confrontation has been going on for many years in various forms. The popular movement, led by its nationalist, progressive, and democratic forces, has exercised the most sublime form of struggle by fighting this regime. It continues to occupy its vanguard positions on all fronts, particularly the front of the national war with the Phalangist-Israeli regime. The suffocating economic crisis is only part of the war waged by the Phalangist regime to confront and harm national achievements after all attempts to impose its hegemony, programs, and plans in the country have failed.

2. The labor union movement leadership's continued call for escalating its battle, while avoiding naming those responsible for the crisis on the pretext of preserving the unity of the union movement, is a stand that poses a clear danger to the movement itself. It could turn it into a tool of political exploitation for the forces that are forging the file of the Lebanese crisis and covering up the role of the Zionist-Phalangist regime.

The diversion of the national and labor union struggle from surrounding and isolating the regime responsible for the crisis is an effort that helps this regime. It is getting ready today to exploit popular resentment and social hardships to serve its own political goals aimed at ending its isolation from the people and forging the national struggle in the name of separating the social crisis from the political one.

Failing to identify the one responsible for the general deterioration in the country expediently gives the regime an opportunity to bypass popular demands, render them hollow, and retaliate with a number of measures that would reinstate support for the Phalangist rule and continue waging the battle of deciding Lebanon's fate according to its Zionist-backed plan.

3. Some national circles' arbitrary separation between the labor union movement and the social battle, on the one hand, and the national democratic battle on the other, causes them to thwart this popular movement which has no course today but to knock on the door of national political change in order to achieve its primary demands.

Accepting the labor union movement's claim of neutrality between the parties or hoisting banners and imaginary plans isolated from the essence of the real struggle and from the effective forces' positions, aims, and resources negatively affects the social and national struggle. It is a flagrant anomaly to see the national movement in Lebanon retreat to the position of hiding behind a program whose outlines and limits are drawn up by labor leaders who have waged and are waging a battle to save the Lebanese regime, not confront or change it.

Those coordinating the steps of the labor union action with Amin al-Jumayyil, [Army Commander] Michel 'Awn, Samir Ja'ja', George Sa'adah, and Simon Qassis, such as Antoine Bisharah [General Federation of Labor Unions leader], and others, are luring the labor union movement toward the trenches of its gladiators, enemies, and those starving it. Our tired masses, who some people are trying to exploit, utilizing their instincts in the name of famine and bread, realize that the homeland's fate and the people's future are dependent on political action. They will not barter the homeland for a loaf of bread.

4. The impossibility of a political solution with the Phalangist regime highlights the need to prepare the conditions for toppling it by truly encircling it through organizing the nationalist areas and fulfilling their needs in order to enable them to stand fast against the regime's plans and programs. Here national action must differentiate between the method of change in Lebanon and the method of settlement.

One crisis affecting this national action today continues to give the regime more opportunities by shyly following the rules of legitimacy and practicing its principles. This calls for a bold national decision which rises to the level of the people's suffering and declares that there will be no return to the old regime, which will not be saved.

People here and there, whether from the labor unions or not, who are showing extreme concern over the minimum level of unity, are only helping to prolong this crisis and give this regime more time. This regime alone is taking the initiatives and leaving us in a position to oppose them and object to the policies. We must turn the boycott of the Phalangist regime into a decision to set up a national legitimate Lebanese authority stemming from the popular and national movements that today represent the major part of Lebanon and whose programs constitute a real representation of all Lebanon's people.

5. Ending the war as we understand it means ending the causes of this war. These lie in the sectarian, racist plan to impose hegemony on Lebanon which the Phalangist politicians have advocated during various stages of this country's history, including on the Phalangist Party's agenda for action and implementation. Hence this war will not be ended by laying down national arms or through suspicious calls that still talk of a role for the legitimate Lebanese authority, which today is the legitimate authority of only the Phalangist Party and its rule.

6. For all the above reasons, the PSP Political Bureau again, for the record, notes its rejection of all attempts to exploit the popular and labor union movements with slogans that promise a loaf of bread while the aim is to rob the people, their homeland, and their future and entice the popular movement to proceed along the way of keeping unnamed the party starving, exploiting, and causing the crisis: the Phalangist regime.

7. The PSP, which has warned of an open strike against an unknown party, explained its stand very clearly at a press conference held by the party leader and by the Political Bureau's statement, and taken a unique stand at the national level, will have a clear stand following the Political Bureau meeting tomorrow at 1800. This stand will be adopted in light of developments.

Liberation Front Statement

NC062104 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] The Liberation and Unification Front has convened a meeting at the office of 'Asim Qansuh, its secretary general. The PSP was represented at this session by Marwan Hamadah and Akram Shuhayyib; Attorney Haytham Jum'ah represented the Amal Movement;

'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas and Mustafa Fawwaz attended on behalf of the Ba'th Party Organization; the Communist Party was represented by Ghassan Nasir and 'Ali al-'Abd; and the Popular Nasirite Organization by Hasan Shalha. At the meeting, the conferees discussed the indefinite strike called by the Trade Union Federation.

Following the meeting, 'Abbas read the following statement:

The Liberation and Unification Front held an emergency meeting at the Ba'th Party Organization office to discuss the strike called by the Trade Union Federation to protest the economic catastrophe that is pushing the country close to real starvation. After assessing the progress of the strike in the various areas, the Front's command reiterates the following bases and principles:

1. The Front greets and expresses its appreciation to the all-out popular movement, which demonstrated its overwhelming wrath at the regime of partition and starvation on the eve of the Arab summit in Amman.

2. It calls on all the opposition forces to mobilize the popular movement so that it may confront and overthrow the Phalangist regime. This would end the tragedy and curb the exploitation and all that goes with it in terms of starvation, suffering, and homelessness.

MEA Reportedly To Resume Beirut Flights

NC071403 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] An informed Middle East Airlines [MEA] source said today that the company would resume its flights to and from Beirut Airport on Tuesday [10 November]. The source said that this had been decided following meetings held with leaders of the General Labor Federation and trade union representatives.

Amal Proposes Measures To End Camps War

NC061928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Statement issued by the Amal Movement Executive Committee after a meeting chaired by Dawud Dawud, chairman of the Executive Committee, on 6 November—place not given]

[Text] In pursuance of Minister Nabih Birri's initiative to resolve the camps war, and in accordance with his instructions, the movement is ready to send, as of tomorrow, a team of its engineers to inspect the damage sustained by hospitals and schools and to bring building materials into the camps for reconstruction purposes. The movement is also ready to send in medical equipment and food without any conditions. The movement has issued orders to the parties concerned to carry out the aforementioned steps without delay.

The movement hopes that this will heal the bleeding wound and turn over a new leaf in relations between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Birri Interviewed on Camps Agreement, Elections

JN062013 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1752 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Interview with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Ahmad Birru in Paris; date not give—recorded]

[Text] [Birri] My visit to Paris is a private, transient visit. We had no official contacts. It is a private visit.

[Birru] We have heard that a meeting was held in Algiers to coordinate practical steps concerning the September agreement on the camps. Nayif Hawatimah discussed the issue with you in the name of the PLO in order to end the exchange of fire around the camps in the eastern Sidon area.

[Birri] In fact more than one party—local, Arab, and international—wants the war between us and the Palestinians to continue. In Algiers, we reached an agreement on the agreement so to speak. Originally, there was an initiative reached in August of this year—on the occasion of the anniversary of the disappearance of Imam al-Sadr—concerning a solution for the crisis of the camps and their environs. All Palestinian brothers agreed to the initiative. Changes were then introduced in terms of the mechanism of this agreement.

In Algiers, the Algerian brothers were extremely interested in the Palestinian cause and Lebanese national unity, as well as the tripartite coordination among Syria, the Lebanese nationalist forces, and the Palestinian revolution. They were careful to create some understanding and implement this intiative. Therefore, a meeting took place with brother Nayif Hawatimah in two stages. We can say understanding was profound to a great extent. The atmosphere was good. I believe the intentions of both sides, the Amal movement and Nayif Hawatimah, were very good with the aim of implementing the initiative.

We agreed on a kind of mechanism that would end the camps war in principle on 10 November. This means very quickly. This also means that if some sides want to benefit from the Arab summit in order to rekindle the fire in the camps, those who are well-meaning want to end this problem at least during the summit if not prior to it. Therefore, we are eager to return to Lebanon with the aim of implementing the camps initiative.

Here, I would like to say that what happened between us and the Palestinian brothers will (?bear fruit). I will launch a peace offensive to implement this peaceful initiative. These battles should end because they only benefit the internal and external enemies. Therefore, in many cases there were agents behind this war both inside

and outside Lebanon and all the crises and problems related to it. We affirm that we will stress the initiative and its implementation. God willing, we will reach a fruitful result because this war must end and end very quickly for we are facing the year 1988. The Palestinians also have their own problems, both in terms of the enlarged and mini international conference. Here we must be optimistic and affirm our aim to end this problem.

[Birru] Regarding the general strike, which was called by the General Workers Federation, what is your stand and that of the Amal Movement and the united national front on this strike?

[Birri] The truth is we announced our stand before I left Lebanon for Algiers. We said we want the strike to be clear-cut, with an obvious orientation. It must not be an ambiguous one. This strike must be staged by all Lebanese against the regime and the government. Against the regime because it is the major party responsible, and against the government because it has secondary responsibilities. The regime and the government are responsible and, consequently, this strike must continue to topple the regime and the government.

It is time for the Lebanese people to be greater than the regime's crisis. The current crisis in Lebanon is a regime crisis, a government crisis, and a corruption crisis that has continued since 1943. We support this strike in accordance with these principles. However, if this strike favors one party at the expense of the other, then it will not be in the interest of the people. Perhaps, it is the Lebanese people's last opportunity against those rulers and their known political stands, bribes, and actions against Lebanon.

[Birru] This statement leads us to the current crisis regarding the election of a new president of the Republic. Is there any plan to reach a settlement...

[Birri, interrupting] Elect a president. What for? Is the problem in Lebanon a personal one regardless of who the person is? Just give me the name of any president. Let us suppose this person will be the president of the Republic the next day. Then does this mean the crisis has already been settled? No. What is required is basically an accord, then the person. The person comes in accordance with this accord. However, without an accord I cannot be satisfied with or support the election of a president in Lebanon.

[Birru] What are the conditions for or the minimum level required for an agreement on electing a new president?

[Birri] They are the same conditions and the minimum level required for an inter-Lebanese accord.

[Birru] For example...

[Birri, interrupting] First, there are some sides fighting against Israel in southern Lebanon, and other sides are fighting along with Israel. This issue must be settled. The accord must focus on southern Lebanon first and foremost, and after this issue comes the issue of justice in Lebanon. The regime which makes a racial class in Lebanon control the rest of the Lebanese people is no longer useful. It is necessary to establish a just regime in Lebanon based on Arabism, freedom, and equality among the Lebanese. Only at that time can everything be changed.

[Birru] There is a movement which proposed the election of a Muslim president of the Lebanese Republic. What is your stand toward this proposal?

[Birri] The movement toward this proposal is clear. I can understand these proposals when I hear the proposals made by the independence government; the proposals on a Christian, Islamic, or a Maronite republic in Lebanon. These issues are the result of certain ideas. I believe his eminence Shaykh Muhammad Shams al-Din and others have rejected this issue because they are aware of the fact that there might be a divisionist plan behind such proposals, or that these proposals might encourage others to go ahead with such plans.

Amal Attacks Israeli Tank; Casualties Reported

NC081251 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Statement issued by the Amal Movement on an operation by its fighters in the south on 8 November]

[Text] At 0830 today, Amal's martyr 'Ali Jabir group detonated an explosive device under a Zionist enemy Merkava tank on the outskirts of Kafr Tibnit, killing and wounding all its crew.

Israeli enemy helicopters immediately raked the area. An infantry force and some tanks advanced toward Kafr Tibnit, but our groups intercepted them, and clashes involving all types of weapons broke out. These clashes are still going on.

Our fighters stopped the advance and forced the enemy and his Lahd agents to retreat. The enemy's artillery has been pounding Kafr Tibnit since 1100.

Amal promises our people in the south that we will continue the struggle against the Zionist enemy and his agents until we achieve total liberation.

Afghanistan

Leaders Greet Soviets on Revolution Anniversary

LD062201 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] The following greetings message on the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution has been sent to the leaders of the Soviet Union by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Comrade Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers:

To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, and the people of Afghanistan, I personally extend fraternal congratulations to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Government of the Soviet Union, and the people of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

World history has no record of an event such as the October Revolution, which so profoundly changed the fate of human beings and which determined the direction of the development of human civilization so fundamentally. The October Revolution led to the creation of an international socialist system that has greatly affected the development of the world. All progressive forces and peace-loving people see in the October Revolution the good news of emancipation from oppression and the exploitation of mankind.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the greatest political event in the history of the land of the Soviets, opened up broad prospects in their creative activities and in their socioeconomic development and struggle for peace and security. In view of recent developments in the socialist community, the implementation of the CPSU decisions enhance the role of the Soviet Union as a confident, reliable factor in the progressive forces of our planet. The PDPA and the toilers of Afghanistan follow with great interest the dynamic action of the CPSU in implementing important socioeconomic changes.

The history of Afghan-Soviet relations is evidence of the fraternal loyalty to the traditional friendship and good-neighborliness between the peoples of our countries and the principle of equality of rights and mutual understanding.

The people of Afghanistan, from the bottom of their hearts, thank the Soviet Union for its great internationalist assistance. The importance of this assistance is felt increasingly at this stage of responsibility and change in Afghan life, while we are implementing the national reconciliation policy and seeking a political solution to the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

We believe that Afghan-Soviet friendship in the future will flourish even more in the interests of our people and peace and security in our region and the world.

Revolutionary Afghanistan welcomes the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union for a nuclear-free world, democracy, national independence, and social development. In the spirit of the new political thinking, the broad initiatives of the Soviet Union on ending the arms race and military conflicts on our planet have received broad support among the Afghan people.

On this auspicious day we wish you comrades and the Soviet people new successes in the policy of restructuring, which is the continuation of the October Revolution and for sustained peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council

Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers

Najibullah, Delegation Return From Moscow

LD082022 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Excerpt] The high-ranking DRA party and state delegation led by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and composed of Comrade Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and Comrade Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of communications, who went to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government to participate in the 70th anniversary celebrations of the Great October Socialist Revolution, returned home today.

The welcoming party at Kabul International Airport included members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PDPA Central Committee; members of the PDPA Central Committee; members of the Revolutionary Council; members of the DRA Council of Ministers; a number of members of the High Commission for National Reconciliation; heads and members of the High Council for Ulema and Religious Leaders; a number of Armed Forces generals; representatives of Kabul toilers and

social organizations; ambassadors, diplomatic staff, and military attaches of the friendly countries; and (Vladimir Kodaysov), counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

Comrade Najibullah inspected the Honor Guard. A number of pioneers presented bouquets of flowers to the comrades.

Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, USSR ambassador and extraordinary representative to Kabul, returned with Afghanistan's delegation after participating in the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

According to another report, Khan Abdol Wali Khan, leader of Awami National Party, arrived in Kabul from Moscow with the Afghan delegation. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry on Opening of Vienna Embassy
LD082222 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1430 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman has informed a BIA correspondent that the DRA Embassy in Vienna, the capital of Austria, has officially been opened. This opening is a valuable step toward further broadening and deepening relations between the two countries at the initiative of the DRA.

The Friendship Treaty concluded in 1950-51 between the two countries is the foundation for the firm development of relations and friendship between the two sides.

Decree Issued on Registering Political Parties
LD090647 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0436 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Kabul, November 8, *Bakhtar*—The Presidium of Revolutionary Council of the DRA in its latest session endorsed the rule on the examination of applications regarding the formation and registration of political parties and issued a decree in this regard.

The decree (?stipulates) that an office of political parties be set up in the composition of the department of the [words indistinct] people's representatives in the Presidium of Revolutionary Council of the DRA. According to the decree, the activity of a political party is allowed after the date of the registration of its constitution and the acquisition of registration certificate.

The decree has specified that decision on the dissolution of the political party can only be taken by the court as per the provisions included in the law of political parties. The political party which violates the provisions of the fundamental principles and laws of the DRA can be dissolved according to law.

The rule has been approved in order to unite all strata of the society for the realisation of the policy of national reconciliation, the securing of nation-wide peace and democratisation of socio-political life of the society.

Mujahidin Shoot Down 8 Soviet Aircraft
BK081529 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] According to reports received from Afghanistan, mujahidin have shot down eight Soviet aircraft in two separate actions. In an operation on the 3d of this month at the Kabul International Airport, mujahidin shot down three aircraft and two helicopters.

In another attack in Paktia Province, they destroyed two transport aircraft and one helicopter standing at the Khost military base. These aircraft had landed there to provide supplies to a military garrison close to the base.

Rebels Killed in Farah Province; Weapons Siezed
LD082214 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] In order to hinder the process of national reconciliation in the DRA, extremist opposition elements resort to various (?sinister) methods and seek to disturb the tranquil and peaceful life of our compatriots by carrying out terroristic actions.

The declaration of Farah Province as a peace region side by side with the gains of national reconciliation created fear among the leaders of extremist groups. They give orders to their [word indistinct] to wreck the process of reconciliation and compromise, especially in the peace region, by any possible means.

According to a *Bakhtar* military correspondent's report, a group of professional terrorists belonging to the extremists recently tried to cause bloodshed and death among our compatriots in the region of (?Panjala), Farah Province, by transporting and storing very modern U.S. weapons. [as heard] However, with the cooperation of the peace-loving people of the country and the nation's Armed Forces, the devilish plan of the enemy was foiled before it could be implemented.

The report adds that as a result of a request by the National Reconciliation Commission and the people of Farah Province, the country's Armed Forces crushed 17 armed terrorists in combat activity and siezed a number of their arms and ammunition.

Bangladesh

Government Orders Schools Closed 8-14 Nov
BK071612 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] The government has decided that Dhaka University, the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dhaka Medical College, the Sir Samilullah Medical College, and all other colleges in the capital shall remain closed from tomorrow till the 14th of this month.

All the students living in different residential halls and hostels of the universities and colleges are to vacate their halls and hostels by 1600 tomorrow afternoon.

Students Protest Order

BK081255 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] In Bangladesh, thousands of students of Dhaka University took out a procession in protest against the government order closing all educational institutions in the capital. They also decided to defy the order asking students to vacate the university hostels.

The vice chancellor of the university, Professor Abdul Mannan, told the agitating students that the government order was not applicable in this case. He said it is the university syndicate's prerogative to deal with any matter concerning the university.

The AIR Dhaka correspondent reports that political circles interpret the order as part of the government's strategy to counter the opposition's Dhaka siege program on Tuesday [10 November].

Meanwhile, the leader of the eight-party alliance and chief of Awami League, Sheikh Hasina, has alleged that the government is cutting off road, rail, and river links between Dhaka and other parts of the country.

Government Press Note Issued on Dhaka Clashes

BK081028 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 0100 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] The government has issued a press note in connection with an incident that took place yesterday in front of the National Press Club during which one person was injured and later died in the hospital. The press note said that the Freedom Party had convened a meeting on the club premises with the permission of the press club authorities. While the meeting was in progress, a procession organized by the Chhatra Sangram [Students Movement] marched toward the press club from the direction of the university at approximately noon [0600 GMT].

To avoid a clash between the two groups, the police stopped the Chhatra Sangram procession when it reached the Foreign Office. Defying police orders, the students in the procession forcibly tried to march toward the press club, hurling stones, hand grenades, and firecrackers at the police. In such a situation the police were compelled to make a mild baton charge to disperse them.

The students then entered the compound of a nearby Freedom Party office. The unruly students threw a grenade at a minibus parked at the office, which damaged the bus and seriously injured a paramilitary guard who was on duty there. In self-defense, the paramilitary forces fired seven rounds of blanks to disperse the violent students.

At the same time, shots were fired and hand grenades were thrown at the press club and Freedom Party office. As a result, Nadar Ali was seriously injured at the press club. Some people took the injured person from the press club and handed him over to the police who were on duty. They immediately took him to the hospital where he died within a short time. A case has been registered at the Ramna police station in connection with this incident.

Police Issue Ban on Gathering, Carrying Weapons

BK081605 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] The Dhaka metropolitan police has issued orders prohibiting assembly of five or more persons, processions, demonstrations, and carrying of all kinds of arms, explosives, sticks, and other lethal weapons and their use in the metropolitan city areas. The order comes into effect from 0600 tomorrow morning and will be in force for 7 days. Meanwhile, the metropolitan police commissioner has appealed to city dwellers to extend full cooperation to the law enforcement agencies and help maintain peace and law and order in the capital.

Mob Attacks Barisal Jail; 1 Killed In Shooting

BK090219 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] A press note issued by the Home Ministry says 1 person was killed and 12 jail wardens were injured when a violent mob attacked Barisal District jail yesterday. According to the press note, an unruly mob of about 1,500 people armed with lethal weapons attacked the jail around midday and forcibly entered its compound. They also broke the doors and windows of the office of the jail superintendent. They exploded several bombs. A section of the mob attacked a sentry on duty and tried to snatch away his rifle. They also tried to loot the armory; besides, they made attempts to snatch away the prisoners by breaking the main gate and entering the jail. To bring the situation under control, the reserve jail wardens had to fire several rounds. One person was injured. Later, he was taken to the Sher-e-Bangla Medical College hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. The unruly mob was demanding trial of (?those) responsible for the death of an undertrial prisoner in hospital on Thursday night.

The press note says the situation is now normal and an executive inquiry has been ordered.

Dhaka Reportedly Set for Opposition 'Siege'

BK080456 Hong Kong AFP in English 0250 GMT 8 Nov 87

[By Golam Tahaboor]

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 8 (AFP)—The opposition is planning a massive show of force in the capital Tuesday [10 November] to force the resignation of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad on the first anniversary of the lifting of martial law in the country.

But uncertainty remains over what shape the much-publicized "siege" of Dhaka, organized by the country's leading opposition groups, will take and what it will achieve in practical terms.

Opposition sources have said they expect hundreds of thousands of people to descend on Dhaka from the countryside to block streets and offices, paralyzing the administration and forcing Mr. Ershad to resign after six years in power.

The government has declared the siege "unlawful" and warned that anybody taking part or publicizing it would face legal action.

The opposition, usually divided by feuds between rival parties, has united behind the action and claim it is within the people's democratic rights.

Opposition leaders Sheikh Hasina Wajed of the Awami League and Begum Khaleda Zia of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) have said they expect the siege to be successful despite an alleged pre-emptive crackdown by the government.

But the opposition has not officially specified its plans for Tuesday or how in practice Mr. Ershad would be forced to step down. It had earlier called on Mr. Ershad to resign by Monday or face a massive popular uprising.

"We want Ershad to step down quietly before the deadline," Sheikh Hasina had said recently. At a rally near Dhaka Wednesday she said the government's foundations had been shaken and "no-one can prevent its fall" this time.

An informed opposition source told *Agence France-Presse* no miracles were expected on the day itself.

"But the planned siege might lead to a sustained and sharpened opposition and popular agitation forcing his (Ershad's) ultimate downfall," he said, claiming anonymity.

Mr. Ershad, 59, has survived previous opposition campaigns against him and has rejected the latest action as having no popular support. He has dismissed demands for his resignation, saying his government was elected by the people.

Mr. Ershad in May last year called parliamentary elections in which his ruling Jatiya Party secured nearly two-thirds of the 330-seat House and the following October he was elected president for a five-year term.

Both polls were boycotted by part of the opposition, who alleged massive fraud.

Tuesday's siege was timed to coincide with the first anniversary of Mr. Ershad's lifting of five years of martial law.

Sheikh Hasina, the daughter of the nation's late founding President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and Mrs. Khaleda, widow of the second President Ziaur Rahman, gave a dramatic show of unity at a meeting in Dhaka late last month.

Their respective eight-party and seven-party alliances have the support of Nirmal Sen's five-party leftist alliance and the rightist Jamaat-i-Islami Party of Ali Abbas Khan. Sheikh Hasina's Awami League includes the pro-Moscow Communist Party of Bangladesh (CPB).

Mrs. Khaleda, whose group has persistently opposed Mr. Ershad since he toppled the BNP-led government in a bloodless military coup in 1982, has urged officials and law-enforcing agencies to stay neutral and appealed to transport-owners to ferry people to Dhaka for the siege.

The opposition has claimed that up to 5,000 of its leaders and members including five members of parliament and two former ministers have been arrested in recent nationwide swoops by the government.

They have also accused the authorities of planning to suspend train, bus and other government transports to prevent people joining the siege.

Official comments were not available, but a source with the railways here said Friday staff had stopped issuing advance tickets for long-distance trains "under instructions". Tickets purchased earlier were being refunded, he said.

A senior official with Dhaka's nearly 15,000-strong metropolitan police said they would take the threatened siege from the law-and-order point of view.

"You know the government has already declared the opposition action as unlawful," he said, without elaborating.

Opposition Leader on Objectives of Movement

BK081455 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 3 Nov 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Awami League chief and the leader of the opposition in the Parliament Sheikh Hasina on Monday reiterated her call for greater unity of all democratic, pro-independence and progressive forces to further intensify the present mass movement to establish democratic rights of the people.

Addressing a public meeting at Tongi industrial area Sheikh Hasina urged the people of all walks of life to make the opposition's programme a success by resisting the government-backed forces. She said with confidence "the march of the freedom-loving people cannot be stopped by Government repression."

Outlining the objectives of the present united movement, the leader of the opposition in the Parliament said that they were struggling to ensure political stability in the country through parliamentary democracy. She asserted that in administration "only the people's representatives have the right of participation." She observed that the movement aimed at establishing the rights of the people and reaching the fruits of liberation to common people. The Awami League chief announcd that if the present movement was successful and democratic government could be established she would waive taxes on agricultural land up to 25 bigas [measurement of land], provide agricultural inputs at cheaper price and ensure free education for the children of the poor and the working classes.

Referring to the threat by the forces to create disturbances in her public meeting at Tongi, Sheikh Hasina said that the attempts of the hooligans failed in the face of resistance from the workers. She warned the government about the consequences of its repression on the opposition political leaders and workers.

Presided over by Mr. Abdur Rashid, president of Tongi thana Awami League, the meeting was addressed by Awami League central leader Syeda Zohra Tajuddin, Mr. Suranjit Sen Gupta of NAP [National Awami Party], Mr. Shamsudoha and Mr. Mujahidul Islam Selim of CPB, [Communist Party of Bangladesh], Prof. Abu Sayeed of Baksal, Mr. Abdus Samad of Gano Azadi League, Advocate Rahmat Ali and Abdul Mannan Pathan, local Sramik League leaders.

India

Further on Sri Lankan President's Visit

Meets With Gandhi

BK061606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and President Jayewardene held talks in New Delhi today on the expeditious implementation of the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement, including devolution of power.

Addressing a news conference in the evening, President Jayewardene expressed the hope that elections to provincial administrative council for the Northern and Eastern Provinces will be held by the end of the year. The Sri Lankan president was asked whether the LTTE would be allowed to take part in the elections to the council if its members lay down arms and give up violence. Mr Jayewardene's reply was that the LTTE members would be allowed to be part of the government if elected. He said both India and Sri Lanka are convinced that the ethnic problem can be solved only through a political solution.

About the presence of the peacekeeping force in his country, President Jayewardene said it is very necessary. However, it is difficult to say how long it will be there.

Replying to a question about a long-term treaty between India and Sri Lanka, Mr Jayewardene said the subject did not figure during his talks with Mr Gandhi.

Earlier in the day, the president, Mr R. Venkataraman, hosted a lunch in honor of Mr Jayewardene at the Rashtrapati Bhavan [presidency]. A group of members of parliament also called on Mr Jayewardene and discussed with him the Sri Lankan situation, including the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement.

Ends Visit; Talks 'Useful'

BK071619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka left New Delhi for home this evening after having extensive discussions with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, on the expeditious implementation of the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement. He was seen off at the airport by the president, Mr R. Venkataraman, and the prime minister. The Sri Lankan president was scheduled to leave this morning, but delayed his departure to have in-depth discussions covering all aspects of the agreement and his talks with the prime minister included the draft legislation of the Sri Lanka Government on the devolution of power.

Talking to newsmen before his departure, Mr Jayewardene said that the talks were very useful and the two sides have come to happy conclusions. The prime minister also said that the talks went off well and the differences on some issues have been resolved. He said the talks on some other issues will be continued.

The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, has left for Madras to apprise the Tamil Nadu chief minister, Mr M.G. Ramachandran, of the talks between Mr Jayewardene and the prime minister.

When asked about the message received by Mr Ramachandran from the LTTE regarding a cease-fire, Mr Gandhi said the Tamil Nadu chief minister had sent a message to him while he was in Kathmandu attending the SAARC summit. That message raised some questions and Mr Natwar Singh will also talk about them when he meets Mr Ramachandran.

The Sri Lankan president was questioned by newsmen on some of his critical comments against Tamil Nadu leaders. Mr Jayewardene said his comments related to the pre-accord period. The prime minister has told him that the Tamil Nadu chief minister is making sincere efforts for the successful implementation of the agreement.

Mr Jayewardene was also asked about the grant of amnesty to the LTTE leader, Mr Prabhakaran. He said if Mr Prabhakaran accepts the accord and gives up arms, his answer would be yes.

An official spokesman said that the talks between the prime minister and the Sri Lankan president continued for more than 4 hours. Talks were held in warm and cordial atmosphere, and the two leaders had met separately as well as with aides.

Tamils Protest Army Presence in Sri Lanka

BK070818 Hong Kong AFP in English 0752 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 7 (AFP)—Hundreds of Indian Tamils joined hands to form a human chain in southern India to demand an end to Indian military operations against Tamil militants in Sri Lanka, the *Press Trust of India* (PTI) reported Saturday.

An estimated 5,000 volunteers from Tamil political parties Friday formed the 15-kilometre (9.3-miles) long chain in Madras city, capital of Tamil Nadu State where Tamil separatist groups have offices.

About 55 million people live in Tamil Nadu and many have close ties with Sri Lankan Tamils.

The Tamil volunteers, who spread themselves across the busy Anna Street, shouted slogans demanding the withdrawal of nearly 20,000 Indian soldiers from Sri Lanka and called for an end to their alleged killing of Tamils.

At least 230 Indian troops and 800 guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) have died in fighting since last month when the Indian Army tried to disarm the rebel group.

The LTTE has said at least 200 civilians have also died.

But protests against the Indian attacks on the LTTE have been subdued in Tamil Nadu, which is also presently home to more than 100,000 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees.

'Terrorist' Violence, Arrests Continue in Punjab

2 Killed, 15 Arrested

BK061602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] In Punjab, 2 persons were killed and 15 extremists arrested in separate incidents today. The sarpanch [village headman] of Uboke village in Amritsar District was gunned down by terrorists. In another incident, a police driver was shot dead in Chamkor Saheb in Ropar District while he was getting his vehicle repaired at a local workshop.

A Canadian national, Balkar Singh, was arrested by the Amritsar police for aiding terrorists in India. A police spokesman said today that the accused had come to India to pass on money to terrorists in Punjab. Fifteen extremists and their harborers were arrested in Amritsar District.

In Delhi, the police have nabbed a terrorist, Balbir Singh. The arrest was made near the interstate bus terminus last evening. According to police, Balbir Singh used two aliases—Bira and Pradhan.

6 Killed 6 Nov

BK070324 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] In Punjab, six persons, including four security force personnel, were killed and three injured in two incidents of terrorist activity last night. According to an official spokesman, a deputy superintendent of police [DSP] was killed in an encounter with the terrorists outside Jagraon town in Ludhiana District last night. The DSP was chasing the terrorists who had earlier killed a man and his son in the town. In Ferozepore District, a police head constable, Mohinder Singh, and two CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] jawans [soldiers] were killed and another three CRPF jawans injured when they were ambushed by terrorists near village Chandhariwala last night.

Police Kill 7 'Terrorists'

BK090929 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Seven terrorists have been killed in Amritsar and Ludhiana Districts [of Punjab] since last night. Two hard-core terrorists—Surinder Singh and Rachpal Singh—were killed in an encounter with security forces in a village near Lapoke police station in Amritsar District. According to an official spokesman, four terrorists were killed in an encounter with the police near village Rasulpur in Ludhiana District early this morning. The incident occurred when the terrorists opened fire after being challenged by a police naka [patrol] party. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were recovered from them. One more terrorist was killed in an encounter with the police near village Palasor in Amritsar District.

Iran

Khamene'i Delivers Tehran Friday Prayer Sermons

Sermon on Islamic Economics

NC062142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1515 GMT 6 Nov 87

[First sermon delivered by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at Friday prayers in Tehran on 6 November—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In my sermon today, I will continue last Friday's discussion of economic freedoms in an Islamic society. [passage omitted]

Last Friday I said that I would discuss economic freedom and I stated five points. In order to sum up my remarks for the sisters and brothers, I will outline those five points and add a few other important ones. The first point is that if it is said that there is freedom of economic activity for everyone, this should not be confused with freedom in Western capitalism. These are two completely different issues. The Islamic outlook on the freedom of economic activity differs greatly from the view of the Communists and Marxists. It might also be said that it differs just as much from the capitalistic school of thought that prevails and is being implemented in the West.

The second point is that economic freedom in an Islamic society can be ensured for everyone when regulations are introduced that give everyone the opportunity to use natural resources and the wealth that was given to all by God. In other words, it becomes possible when everyone can use the lands, forests, seas, mines, and all that they produce, and everything considered as public wealth and resources. It is impermissible in society that these natural resources and God-given wealth should be available to only a few while some do not have the opportunity to use them. Such regulations are necessary in society.

The third point is that in order to prevent corruption in society—and this has been repeatedly clarified in the Koran—and in order to prevent various forms of financial corruption, there must be control and supervision of this free activity. This should be established by the Islamic government, and the Islamic ruler has the right to maintain control and supervision over the manner in which capital, money, and wealth are used. It is the duty of the Islamic government to do this for the benefit of all the people, especially the weak and deprived masses.

The fourth point is that if we consider economic activity to be free in an Islamic society on the basis of Islam's views, then this freedom should not reach a level where the big capitalists acquire the social and political power to interfere and to influence the political fate of the society—something that we see in Western countries today. In Western society, as I have stated and as most of you know, it is the capitalists who determine policies and who hire or fire politicians. This is unacceptable in an Islamic society. The wealthy class should not reach a level and capital should not become so powerful in society that a group of wealthy roughnecks can interfere in political affairs, assign lawyers, bring the wealthy to power, bring presidents to power, change politicians, dictate policies, and impose laws on the legislature. This, too, is not admissible in an Islamic society, and anything leading to this kind of a situation is a threat that should be avoided.

The fifth and last point stated on that day was that now that the people have the right to carry out free economic activities in an Islamic society and in view of the fact that not all the people are civil servants and can carry out their own business and furnish their own income, the financial and economic vacuums in society should also be filled by the people; in other words, by spending money. This teaching on spending money, which we see either briefly or in detail in the Koran, stems from the same free economic activity in society. When people acquire an income, they should then also meet the needs of the society and fill the vacuums. Spending money means filling these vacuums. These were the five points that were mentioned on that day.

Today I will state two or three additional points on the same topic. The first point to note is that although we have said that economic activity in an Islamic society is free, it is not absolutely free. It has limits and boundaries. Naturally, any kind of free activity should have a limit. These boundaries in Islam are special ones. There is a type of limit in socialist systems on owning wealth. Those limits are different from Islamic limits. In an Islamic society, the limit on free activity consists of those things that have been specified as sinful incomes or the sinful acquisition of wealth in the books of religious jurisprudence. [passage omitted]

In socialist systems and in schools of thought based on Marxist ideology, there is a limit to private ownership. However, that limit is different from the limit in Islam. In Marxist societies, for example, the owning of production tools and equipment is banned. In other words, no one can own something that is a means for production—like land, factories, and so on. This does not exist in this generalized form for Islamic societies. Owning production tools in conformity with the conditions stated in Islam and in Islamic jurisprudence are allowed. Land ownership is inadmissible in some of its forms, while it is admissible in others. Therefore, the limits set in Islam for ownership and for economic activity should not be mistaken with the limits set in other schools of thought.

Those who know that Islam has set limits for economic activity immediately think of Marxist and Socialist limits. They think that what applies in Marxism applies here too. They are wrong, and this stems from their lack of attention to the teachings of Islam and to Islamic jurisprudence. In schools of thought based on Marxism, the kinds of Socialism that exist in the world today and that form the shape and mold of the prevailing system in Socialist countries—all of which are, of course, different from each other—transactions and buying and selling are condemned and are considered to be against the values of the system. This does not apply in Islam. In Islam buying and selling, trade, and working with capital are not banned. But in Socialist schools of thought, buying and selling on behalf of oneself or of someone with capital—whether large or small—is banned. Of course, needless to say, these same big countries that are today being run on the basis of these views have been compelled to review the mode of economic administration in their own societies and to permit some sectors to undertake free economic activity. This was a need and

exigency that was imposed on them. But, in general, according to Marxist beliefs buying, selling, and trade are acts of an ugly kind. This does not apply in Islam. [passage omitted]

Being a tradesman or a bazaar merchant is not a disgrace. Today some people think that if they call someone a tradesman or a bazaar merchant they are making an accusation. No. Some elements are going to extremes in this way. They may not actually have any ill intent, but they are unaware of Islamic thought. From the beginning of the revolution we saw this. This was first brought up by the small groups. Calling someone a bazaar merchant became an insult. But this is not right. There are bazaar merchants who are pious, good, and revolutionary, and there are also others who may be disagreeable. There is nothing wrong with being a bazaar merchant. It is in Marxist thought that being a tradesman or carrying out transactions with private capital is a sin, something that causes price rises or is an act of treachery aimed at the deprived masses. But this is not so in Islam. When the principle of business and buying and selling is not banned, then we should see what the limits are. Of course, some have exploited this freedom of business and trade—as I mentioned last Friday—and by exploiting the freedoms granted in Islam and by plundering in the true sense of the word, they have filled their coffers. This is banned in Islam. But the essence of business, buying and selling, taking a commodity from one place to sell in another—that is, trade—or making something to sell to a customer—these are not banned in Islam.

I am stating this for the information of those brothers who are not acquainted with the teachings of Islam so that they may clarify their views and not think that being a bazaar merchant is an illegal act or something against Islamic values. This is not so. During the revolution, when the movement began, and at the culmination of the movement, we saw how the tradesmen and the bazaar merchants rendered the greatest services to the revolution. If you were not here during the revolution, look at its history and study it. If you were here, then recall the events and remember how it was these ordinary tradesmen with shops in the bazaars and in the streets who helped the revolutionary movement from the very beginning. [passage omitted]

The last point I wish to note is that the accumulation of wealth and not spending it is against values and is a sin—and possibly a great sin—in Islam. Since working with capital is allowed, it is not as though man has the right to accumulate wealth—even if he does so through legal and permissible means—in order to keep this wealth at a time when society needs these resources and not spend it for public interest in accordance with God's precepts. This is not so. In Islam, spending is a principle. Money should be spent in following God's precepts. It is not said that you should not trade and accumulate wealth. Do so, but also spend it. [passage omitted]

When a jihad depends on the wealth of a rich person, when the implementation of necessary development projects in society needs the wealth of those who are rich in order to prevent people's lives from being miserable, when many poor people are found in society which the Islamic government cannot tend to, then how can Islam be happy while these poor people continue to live in poverty, while the problems of war and of the jihad obeying God weigh down on the shoulders of society, or while some amass their wealth by exploiting the very public resources of society, even if not through sinful means but legally, if we can indeed believe that so much wealth can be amassed through legal means. Can Islam be happy to see these people preserve their wealth, while society needs it so badly? This is unacceptable in Islam. [passage omitted]

Sermon on Unity Week

NC061749 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1550 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Second Friday prayers sermon delivered by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at Tehran University on 6 November—recorded]

[Text] Among the memorable events which have taken place this week, the most important was that of 13 Aban [4 November], a multidimensional historic day. It is an opportune time, especially in view of the large march undertaken by you the people on 4 November this year, to discuss it. Another such memorable occasion is Unity Week, which was declared a few years ago by His Eminence Ayatollah al-'Ozma Montazeri, the great faqih, as a major slogan of the Islamic Republic. It is an opportune time to ensure that this week and this slogan will be kept alive.

This year, of course, we also have the Week of Readiness, which was declared by our dear Brother Hashemi-Rafsanjani on 4 November. It was actually a positive answer to a general request made by the Iranian nation and the zealous marchers on that day.

We should speak briefly now about all the major issues of the day. With regard to the issue of unity, I want to state that all Islamic sects should be mindful of the fact that the desire of the world powers to create discord among the Muslims is greater today than ever before. In the past, they created disagreement among the Islamic sects in response to a fear of Muslim unity of expression. At that time, unity of expression of Muslims was an impossible slogan. A focal point for creating unity among Muslims did not exist. Nevertheless, you can see how they created so many varying slogans throughout all the Muslim nations—from the easternmost to the westernmost points of the world of Islam—in order to overshadow the slogan of Islamic Unity. You can see how many fires of differences they have sparked off between Shi'ites and Sunnis, between the various nationalities of the Islamic world. In other words, they have created discord between Persians and Arabs, between Turks and

Arabs, between Turks and Persians, and between other nationalities. In each of the Arab and Islamic countries they have created a problem and have tried to sow discord among them. They have revived old and rotten prehistoric nationalities in some countries. They have done this in one way in northern Africa, in another way in the Middle East, and in yet other ways in Iran and elsewhere. All this was done to prevent the unity of the few hundred millions of Muslims in existence then—a number which is much greater today. It was done to prevent them from becoming a power which could confront arrogance and colonialism. This all took place at a time when unity of the Islamic ummah was something very unlikely. A focal point or a loud voice did not exist for bringing about a Muslim union.

Today this focal point exists. Today this loud voice, which calls on the Muslims to rally under a banner—the banner of "There is but one God"—exists in the world. Today there is a pattern for Muslim sovereignty and for the power and grandeur of Islam in the face of arrogance; namely, the Islamic Republic. [chants of "God is Great" and other slogans]

They see that when Islam rules in a country, when the banner of the Koran is hoisted and the people's hearts are enlightened by the teachings of Islam, this country, this nation, becomes strong and attains grandeur in the eyes of the world. They see that the eyes and ears of billions of people throughout the world turn toward it and that neither the arms, nor the money, nor the policies, nor the plots, nor the malice of the world's arrogant powers can terrify this nation. The world is now seeing this.

This is why the world of arrogance perceives the unity of Muslims to be a far greater threat today than ever before. This is the reason for their increased efforts to prevent unity; this is why they are spending more money to create discord among the brothers; this is why they have recruited more pens and tongues to create discord among Muslims. Therefore, I warn all Muslims everywhere: The brothers in all parts of the world should know that the enemy—world arrogance—wants their fraternity to turn to enmity. They must not surrender. Many petrodollars are being spent today in order to disgrace this focal point of unity—that is, the government of the Koran, the government of Islam, and the Islamic Republic—in the eyes of Muslims, because they know that this is a pattern for Muslims to follow. They know that the hearts of the Muslims are here. Therefore, they want to portray an ugly face in order to make the Muslims turn away from here. Everyone must be extremely careful today. If expressions of nationalism are intended to create barriers between the Muslim brothers, to cause separations among them, and to threaten their fraternity, then this is 100 percent forbidden in Islam. Yes, positive nationalism—in which the citizens of every nation consider it their duty to defend their country and boundaries—is good. But negative nationalism that denies the nationalism of others and that seeks to create a great schism among the Muslim brothers is extremely ugly and very wrong. There are no Arabs and non-Arabs in Islam. An Arab should not have greater privileges than a non-Arab. A Qurayshi should not have greater privileges than a non-Qurayshi. [a saying of the Prophet Muhammad] This is among the firm teachings of Islam: All are brothers and all are equal in terms of blood, obligations, human values, and respect.

This should also be heeded in our country. Thank God, we have solved the issue of sectarian differences in various parts of the country. Sunni and Shi'ite brothers come together, pray together, run the country together, and fight the enemy together. The best way to manifest unity today is to take up positions behind the barricades in order to struggle against world arrogance. We call on the world's Muslims to regard their unity in this way. They should place themselves behind the barricade of the Koran and Islam and seriously and very decisively take up the fight against world arrogance, which is now seeking to strike at Islam, the Koran, and the Government of the Koran. [chants of "God is Great"]

As for 4 November, this is a day that is significant for many reasons. First, it is the day on which the imam was exiled from Iraq. It is the day on which the collaboration between the mercenaries in this region and world arrogance was revealed. They were unable to tolerate the imam in Iraq and they prepared to oust him from that country. They attempted various kinds of suppression. We went through difficult days and nights at that time, when we were constantly receiving news of acts of suppression carried out against the imam in Al-Najaf. The imam then wanted to go to Kuwait. That country also, very despicably, revealed its collaboration. This led to the imam's great exile and the rising of the sun of Islam from the West. This glorious sun and this bright and divine face began to shine on the Iranian nation and on the entire world; and this great revolution resulted. These were great blessings bestowed by God Almighty on this nation, and they started on 4 November. This was a major development and a turning point in the history of our movement.

On this same date, our students were killed. This shows that all strata of society took part in our great revolutionary movement. Those of us who were on the scene at the time witnessed this for ourselves. We experienced much in those days. But history should know, new generations and foreigners should know, that women, men, the old, the young, and the adolescent from all strata were martyrs for our revolution; this nation gave its blood, its life, and its youth in order to water the great sapling and the tree of blessedness of the Islamic Revolution and make it fruitful. This is an auspicious day.

It was on this day, too, that the nest of spies was occupied. The immense movement which our Muslim youths and our Muslim students succeeded in carrying out, despite the various currents against them, became a manifestation of grandeur for our revolution. On that

day, both those who claimed to be nationalists, the right-wingers and sympathizers with Western policies, and the leftists opposed this movement by the students. The leftist groups in our country, which voiced slogans—anti-arrogance and anti-U.S. slogans—generally speaking opposed this movement, at first cautiously and then openly. In other words, this movement proved to be a direct and correct outcome of the teachings of the imam and fully in the great line of our revolution. This gave splendor and magnificence to our revolution. Of course, there was much propaganda going on. But the world finally realized that when a nation is put under pressure and has had enough, it perceives the greatest of powers as counting for nothing when its revolutionary rage rises, and it rubs the nose of the great empire and the great political, financial, and military power of the United States in the dirt. [chants of "God is Great"]

This day, 4 November...[Khamene'i interrupted by chants of "No compromise; no surrender; fight with America"]...this day has been, and always will be, a great day in the future, God willing, and it should be marked. But this year's 4 November was different from that of every other year. This year it was another issue; this year it was an immense movement. What has happened? We observed this day, 4 November, last year as well, but nothing like this happened. Neither did anything like this happen in previous years. This year an immense movement by the people was evident, something which has only occurred very rarely in the few years since the revolution. The various strata of the country were powerfully represented among the model marches and demonstrations. We have had several similar marches in the past—very massive, very zealous, and very informative.

We also witnessed a firm and clear resolution evidenced at the demonstrations in Tehran and other places. This year was something new and something special. This year the people demonstrated that despite the passage of many years, our people have continued to preserve their revolutionary spirit, their revolutionary fervor, their revolutionary readiness, and their revolutionary presence. This presence and this action of yours on 4 November—in addition to its major objective, to which I will refer later—answered the babblings of many of our enemies throughout the world; it was a response to their useless propaganda and calumnies which are being disseminated by worldwide propaganda networks. It was a slap in the face to all of them. We are experiencing war-related problems and difficulties. We are a nation that has been at war for 7 years. Naturally, there are some difficulties and problems in this country. These difficulties fall on the shoulders of all the people. All of us—the officials, the people, and the various strata—are treading this difficult path toward the grandeur of Islam, toward tranquility, and toward freedom. We have joined hands and we are advancing. Of course there are difficulties. But the slogans and movements of the people bore no signs that they have been bearing this heavy burden for 8 or 9 years. They demonstrated great happiness and great power. This was a monumental thing. This was a great phenomenon in our society. God knows that nothing like this exists anywhere in the world. Never has such a phenomenon been seen in the history of any revolution that I have known, about which I have read, or which has taken place in our time.

It has been 9 years since our revolution. We have all experienced these exceptional difficulties—and I told the entire world that the harm and difficulties that they have created for our revolution have been exceptional. No revolution is marked by convenience. In the case of our revolution, however, the difficulties were exceptional and unprecedented. In spite of such hardships, our people carried out marches throughout the country with a strong and joyful spirit and very powerfully—women, men, youth, the elderly, the various strata all marched in cities throughout the country. You saw these country-wide marches on television. You also saw the marches in Tehran. Actually, the entire world saw the marches, for people from all over the world were here and able to see for themselves. Therefore, this was something great. Why?

This is because it is not the nature of a Muslim and a revolutionary to weaken before the enemy's threat. He does not express weakness; he does not retreat and leave the field to the aggressive, insurgent enemy. He tries, with all his might, to prove to the enemy that its threats and its threatening presence do not in the least affect his strong Islamic spirit. [chants of "God is Great" and "Death to America"]

This exceptional turnout [for the march] was in response to the United States, because of the U.S. threat, because of the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf. When the people observed that the enemy had entered the arena with all its resources and that the Satan had gathered its minions together and brought them to the arena as well, they said that they too would enter the arena. They affirmed: Now that the enemy is threatening us, it must understand that it is weak and we are strong. And this is the truth: The enemy is weak. The United States is weak while our nation is strong. Do not look at their extensive and great establishments. All of these are hollow. Do not pay any attention to their propaganda. It is all empty. Events have shown this. The United States and U.S. policy have proven, by their clumsy actions, that arrogance is weak in the face of the nations. And this does not apply only to the United States. Whenever any arrogant and satanic power confronts a divine power, it will face the same situation. Witchcraft cannot be compared with a miracle. You are a divine miracle. You have relied on God. You are inspired by religion. You are defending the right. They are aggressors. They are oppressors. They are liars. Therefore, it is not surprising if they are forced to retreat before your power and if their hollowness is revealed. Their foreign policy, their defense policy, their financial and monetary policy are facing defeat one after the other. In their foreign policy, the Americans have made the world distrustful of them.

Anyway, what can be expected from a godless movement, a satanic movement, a movement stemming from carnal desires, an aggressive movement?

Last year Mr Reagan filled the world with a propaganda song-and-dance about wanting to oppose terrorism and directed his words at nations and governments he described as terrorist, stupidly including the Islamic Republic of Iran in the list of terrorists and representing it to the world as such. All of a sudden McFarlane appeared in Tehran. What happened? You said that these people were terrorists. You said that you wanted to oppose terrorists. Then what was McFarlane doing in Tehran? He went there to sell arms. He went there to establish contact. They started to explain the situation and now, a year or more after that incident, they have not yet freed themselves from the consequences of this. The world has lost its trust in their foreign policy.

The American nation itself has lost its trust in the foreign policy of the establishment and administration that is now in power in America. A day or two ago, Congress adopted a decision on matters related to the McFarlane affair, or what they themselves call Irangate. This decision condemns Reagan. But they took into account the fact that Reagan is old and sick and has also recently lost his dear secretary of defense. So they did not want to publish their conclusions now; they said that they will do so in a few weeks. They had already earlier announced that they would do this. They are still facing difficulties arising from this. It is their foreign policy that has suffered blows in the world. When a nation itself does not trust its own president, its own establishment, its own secretary of state, and its own secretary of defense, then other nations in the world, their friends, their allies, and those poor people who are throwing their weight around in the Persian Gulf in their reliance on them, are quite right to lose their trust in the Americans. A flawed foreign policy that is mistrusted throughout the world is the outcome of their behavior, and this behavior itself stems from reliance on satanic policies.

A month ago, this same Mr Reagan and his secretary of defense, who has since resigned, began their commotion about an arms embargo. They said that an arms embargo should be imposed on Iran and that arms should not be sold to Iran. They sent envoys to Europe, Asia, and other places which they thought were possible sources of arms for us. They wanted to send someone to force these countries to toe their line by threatening and terrorizing them. Suddenly an advanced U.S. Stinger missile was launched from Iranian speedboats and a U.S. helicopter was downed in the Persian Gulf. [chants of "God is Great", "Khomeyni is the Leader," and "Death to America"] Suddenly all these countries that were being pressured by the United States to impose an arms embargo on the Islamic Republic began to wonder where these Stinger missiles had come from. These are the most advanced and lightest anti-aircraft and surface-to-air missiles made by the United States. They could not answer the question. They still cannot answer it. They made things up: That they got these missiles from this place or that, that they took them as booty from this place or that, or that they bought them from this place or that. But they were unable to prove that they were unaware [bi ettela' budand] of how these missiles had reached the Islamic Republic. They were unable to prove that their establishment is a strong one, that their policy is a calculated and well-regulated one. They said that the Islamic Republic has a small quantity of these missiles—they even stated the quantity. Of course, the opportunity has not arisen for us to show how many of these missiles we have. But such an opportunity might arise, and then they will understand how many we have.

They have a confused and questionable foreign policy, which is unacceptable in the world. Such is their foreign policy. As for their defense policy, they have begun an immense and illogical military expedition into the Persian Gulf. Why have you brought so many warships into the Gulf? Is it true that in order to safeguard a few tankers you have to bring in 50 warships? If this is true, then we must say that you are very weak. If indeed so many warships are needed here to defend a few tankers—and even after these warships come, the losses suffered by the ships in the Persian Gulf have increased rather than decreased—then this shows that your defense policy is extremely erroneous, weak, and incorrect. Of course, they themselves feel this today as well. Their secretary of defense resigned and Mr Reagan accepted his resignation. When he was announcing this resignation yesterday, he said that he had been the best secretary of defense ever. The question then is: If you had such a good defense secretary, why did you accept his resignation? Why did you remove him from his office? Why do you not confess your mistakes? Why do you not learn from your mistakes? The whole world can clearly see and understand that you have been wrong. Of course, they will say things and make excuses for this as well. This will become completely evident to the world. So much for their foreign policy.

Their financial and monetary policy, the crash of shares in the stock market, and the immense loss that was inflicted on them indicate that an establishment based on satanic views, on force, on bullying, and on the failure to understand right from wrong has to face such a fate. Some are surprised when we say that the United States is weak. U.S. weakness does not mean that it lacks money, advanced equipment, or technical knowledge. It has all these, but they are not proof of strength. You see how the world is observing their weakness today. In standing up to this very pretentious and hollow power, our nation wants to express its true strength; and the true strength was the people's presence on 4 November in the country's streets and squares. This presence was to show that this nation stands erect, that this nation is alive, that this nation does not fear threats. Now that they are carrying out their military expedition and want to overtly and flagrantly stand up to Islam and the Koran, this presence showed that this nation is ready to bring all its resources into the arena. [chants of "God is great,"

"Khomeyni is the leader," and "America is annihilated; Islam is victorious."] Please allow me to continue because time is running short.

This presence showed the people's readiness for confrontation. Of course, this readiness does not mean the strength of the enemy. [sentence as heard] However, one should always be in a state of readiness to confront the enemy. They now have problems in the Persian Gulf themselves. The incident involving a boat belonging to the UAE or some other nation, in which an ordinary oppressed young Indian was killed because of U.S. jumpiness, was a new disgrace for the United States in the eyes of the world. This showed the futility of their propaganda and caused the world to mistrust their words and policies even more. Until this time they had been saying with regard to the *Iran-Ajr* incident or in the case of the speedboats which they attacked by helicopter, that: We are defending ourselves against an attack by Iranian forces. They portrayed their act as a defensive one. In this case, they also made this claim. They said: This boat was an Iranian speedboat which was up to no good. It attacked us and was threatening us, and we had to defend ourselves. They are now saying that it was not a matter of threats at all, that these were outright lies, that a regular fishing boat was passing which tried—by flashing its lights and signaling—to make it clear to the U.S. warship that it did not intend an attack. But the Americans hit it and killed a poor person.

This shows that their propaganda about wanting to establish security in the Persian Gulf is completely false and imaginary and aimed at fooling world public opinion. It also shows the weak spirit and very weak nerves that these poor people have in the Persian Gulf. Anything that resembles an Iranian speedboat, or the mere thought of an Iranian speedboat, compels them to commit a crime and agitates them. Therefore, the enemy lacks true power.

Our nation's readiness, however, must be real. The week of readiness was an extremely good idea. It was an excellent proposal and decision. But readiness must not only be a slogan; it must be real. People from all walks of life should be ready in the full sense of the word. Government establishments should draw up plans for their own areas of responsibility and submit these plans to the Supreme Council for War Support so that we can approve them for implementation. The molds for the people's readiness should be cast. Our people are pious people. They are ready and they are highly motivated. They love Islam. They love the Islamic Republic. They consider it their duty to defend their country, their homeland, and their revolution, and they love to carry out this duty. But the path that should be followed must be laid out.

God willing, in the near future we will present to you, the dear Iranian nation, the plans for preparedness and for the course of action to be taken in the various arenas. Government components should get ready to compile these plans in accordance with the duties of each ministry and each government organization and present them to the Supreme Council for War Support for our approval. They should then announce them to the people. God willing, this week will be spent in preparedness. After this week, the most emphasis should be placed on actual activity and implementation in the imposed war along the country's borders. It is here that the United States, its mercenaries, and its minions want the Islamic Republic to fail; they want to prevent the aggression from being stopped. They do not want the world to say that the Islamic Republic won. They do not want the nations of the world to be encouraged to resist. If after 7 years of resistance our nation emerges victorious in this war that has been imposed on it, then this will become a lesson for the entire world. The world will understand that when a nation resists it will ultimately achieve results. American arrogance today is determined to keep this from happening. This very national strength, the strength of the people, the strength of our faith in God, the strength of our faith in Islam and—as you yourselves have stated in your resolution—all these are resources to be mobilized in order to achieve this and to prove that the Iranian nation is right. Despite what world arrogance and the superpowers want, we should exercise our strength and inflict public pressure and continuous blows in order to administer the Iranian people's justice and to punish the aggressor. We have to accomplish this on our own since the world is not punishing it. [chants of "God is great" and other slogans]

Some of our foreign guests who have come to Tehran on the occasion of Unity Week are present here today at our Friday prayers and our auspicious and manificient Islamic ceremony. We welcome them.

In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful. By the token of time through the ages, verily man is in loss, except such as have faith and do righteous deeds and join together in the mutual teaching of truth and of patience and constancy. [Koranic verse]

Khamene'i Meets Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom

LD071202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, the deputy leader, in Qom last night and conferred with him on various issues.

Montazeri, Qom Officials Discuss Unity Week

LD061419 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Grand Ayatollah Montazeri has addressed the governor and the officials in charge of ceremonies to mark Unity Week in Qom. Commenting on Unity Week, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri stated: The issue of unity of expression among all Muslim people in the face of blasphemy and infidels is nothing new. It is

based on the Koran and the sunnah of the Prophet, which says that all Muslims from any sect or denomination should stand united against the enemies of Islam and the Koran.

After talking about the cooperation which existed between the late Ayatollah Borujerdi and Shaykh Shaltuk, the mufti of Al-Azhar University in Egypt, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri emphasized: One should not consider the Saudis as Muslims. He added: They are a bunch of world-worshipping individuals who are dependent on the enemies of Islam. They are neither Sunnis nor Shi'ites. However, Unity Week as a symbol of unity between Shi'ites and Sunnis is still in force. It is right that this year it should be celebrated in a glorious fashion, just as in past years.

Officials Praise Libyan Stand on Arab Summit

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Briefed

LD080710 Tehran IRNA in English 0651 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 8, IRNA—Iran's Ambassador to Libya Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Kazem Khonsari briefed Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani on the activities of Iran's Embassy in Tripoli in a meeting here Saturday.

During the meeting the revolutionary stance adopted by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on boycotting the Amman Arab summit, scheduled for today, and his support for attacks on Kuwaiti oil fields were discussed.

The Majlis speaker, lauding the Libyan leader's stances, said that if most of the heads of Arab states had taken similar revolutionary stances, the Zionist regime would have so far been eradicated and the U.S. would have not expanded its influence in the region to this extent.

Hoj. Hashemi-Rafsanjani gave necessary guidelines for further expansion of Tehran-Tripoli ties and mutual cooperation.

Khamene'i Satisfied With Stand

LD081741 Tehran IRNA in English 1730 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov 8 IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i expressed satisfaction with Libyan Leader Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's stance vis-a-vis the Arab summit meet in Amman and the Persian Gulf situation.

In a meeting with homecoming Iranian ambassador to Tripoli Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Kazem Khonsari, the president noted that the Libyan leader has strongly deplored the Amman summit and ruled out Libya's participation in the meet. Al-Qadhdhafi's measure endorses his progressive stance, he stressed.

The president also emphasised on the need for expansion of Tehran-Tripoli ties.

In a separate meeting today Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i received Iranian Ambassador to Vatican Hojjat ol-Eslam Salman Ghaffari.

SAIRI Spokesman Warns Arab Summit Leaders

LD091921 Tehran IRNA in English 1549 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 7, IRNA—A spokesman for the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) warned here Saturday that any decision taken at the Arab summit in Amman should guarantee the interests of the Iraqi Muslim people.

In a message to heads of Arab states expected to participate in the Amman summit, SAIRI spokesman Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahmud Hashemi said that ending the Iraqi-imposed war is a basic issue but what is more important is ridding the Iraqi people of the Ba'thist regime in Baghdad.

The message described the Iraqi Ba'thist regime as a 'poisonous' agent of the international Zionism and imperialism which, it said, has time and again launched aggressions on Islamic and Arab states.

Saddam's Ba'thist regime has wasted all resources of the Iraqi people in a war against Iran in a bid to divert the attention of the Muslim world from the main issue, the occupation of Qods by the Zionist regime, the message said.

It said the time is ripe for the Muslim world to topple the Iraqi regime and mobilize all its resources to liberate Palestine.

Radio Rejects Any 'Pressure' From Arab Summit

NC081903 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] There are main points that should be placed before the Arab summit in Amman. The first of these points is that the Islamic Republic will not change its just and legitimate stands, even if every kind of political and economic pressure is brought to bear on it. The Islamic Republic has shown this in practice.

There is something called justice that cannot be abandoned by the Islamic Republic. It has sacrificed its best sons for the sake of justice, so that justice would triumph. The Islamic Republic has waged a war imposed on it, and it is still resisting for the sake of justice. It is prepared to continue its resistance for years to come until it sees justice triumph and thwarts the falsehood of

the aggressors. It is sheer stupidity for some people to believe that exerting pressure on the Islamic Republic will make it change its stands.

The second point is that the Saddam regime began waging its vicious aggression against the Islamic Republic to overthrow the new state established in Iran. [passage indistinct]

The third point we place before the Amman summit is the internal situation in Iraq. This regime has (?disintegrated) internally. All the people oppose this regime. This is poignantly evident in the front pages of the international press. This fact has been confirmed by every journalist who has visited Iraq. The Saddam regime is one of (?ignorance). Resistance operations are sweeping throughout Iraq. This reveals the people's stand toward this regime, which continues to disregard the people's rights, foremost being their right to live. [passage indistinct] The prisons are full of strugglers who are being subjected to the most grotesque tortures.

Freedom and equality no longer exist in the land of dictatorship. It would have been better for the summit conference to form a committee to send to Iraq to investigate the conditions of the people there and to visit prisons and detention camps, to see for itself the suffering and pain of the people.

Bourguiba Fall Attributed to Anti-Islamic Stance
LD090612 Tehran IRNA in English 0602 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Athens, Nov. 9, IRNA—Habib Bourguiba, the self-declared president for life of Tunisia, had said in 1983 that he hoped to rule for another ten years, but his wish was abruptly cut short six years before its fulfillment on Nov. 7, when he was quietly deposed by his newly handpicked prime minister, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, appointed to the post barely a month ago.

Eighty-six year old Bourguiba's ignominious removal follows the climax of a long-running struggle between him and the country's popular Islamic Trend Movement (ITM) which is struggling for the implementation of Islamic rule in Tunisia.

Last September over eighty members of the movement, including its leader Rashid Ghannoushi, were given long-term jail sentences and seven were sentenced to death on charges of plotting to overthrow the regime and setting up an Islamic state.

The execution of two ITM members a few weeks ago led to severe condemnation of the Bourguiba regime by Islamic movements and international human rights organisations the world over.

Bourguiba who unabashedly descrated Islamic shari'ah, turned his birthplace, Monastir into a shrine, even erecting a golden statute of his in a nearby square. His birthday on August 3 is a national holiday.

In 1963, the Destourian Socialist Party, which he founded in the thirties, was made the only legal party.

Though all political parties of differing ideological stands, including the communists were given legal status, Islamic parties in this country of 6.4 million, 95 percent of whom are Muslims, remain banned.

The call of Islamic groups is increasingly being heeded by the Muslims of the country who are disillusioned by the regime's pro-Western 'modernization' programs.

In 1984 severe opposition to Bourguiba's regime manifested by the outbreak of 'bread riots', in which over 100 were killed, could only be quelled by ruthless suppression.

Although Bourguiba once said Islamic rule will not take place in Tunisia, Islamic groups today are in control in all institutions of learning and, for the first time, in 1983, a group of junior army officers were put on trial on charges of "propagating religious ideas in the armed forces".

IRNA: U.S. 'Feeling Acute Pressure' in Gulf
LD071720 Tehran IRNA in English 1649 GMT 7 Nov 87

["U.S. Feeling Acute Pressure in Persian Gulf"—IRNA headline]

[Text] London, Nov. 7, IRNA—Washington was feeling the pressure Friday over its operations in the Persian Gulf when a U.S. warship stood back to watch an attack on an American oil tanker it was supposed to be escorting.

In a dispatch from Dubayy Saturday, the London *Independent* said that the U.S. frigate *Rentz* "took no action" when a gunboat scored five direct hits with rocket-propelled grenades on the American-owned *Grand Wisdom* tanker on Friday.

It suggested that the *Rentz*, which carries helicopter gunships and special night vision equipment, "could have pursued" the gunboat but stood by as the vessel it was escorting was strafed.

The U.S. Defence Department has been at pains to say that its massive presence in the Persian Gulf to maintain free passage is restricted to providing protection only to vessels using the U.S. flag.

Lloyd's list understood that although the attacked U.S. vessel was flying the Panamanian flag, it was part of Kuwait's shuttle fleet from Mina al Ahmadi. Laden with oil, it presumably had been escorted by the American fleet from Kuwait.

The U.S. fleet has been seen to be under pressure to curb its increasing aggression in the Persian Gulf in view of the adverse effects its attacks has had on world stock markets and the value of the dollar.

Carlucci Appointed To 'Pick Up Pieces' in Gulf

LD071855 Tehran IRNA in English 1748 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] London, Nov 7, IRNA—Frank Carlucci has been appointed to pick up the pieces of the Reagan administration's ambiguous policy in the Persian Gulf at a time when the U.S. President is facing increasing economic and political pressures.

Carlucci, as national security adviser, had been instrumental in orchestrating U.S. plans to protect Kuwaiti tankers as a pretext for the American build-up in the Persian Gulf and now is left with the predicament of bringing it under control.

The elaborate scheme started in July has come under heavy fire from the U.S. Congress for its lack of clarity and ambiguous nature, which was exposed again Friday when another American-owned tanker was hit in the Persian Gulf.

Rocket-propelled grenades were reportedly fired at the 103,000-ton *Grand Wisdom* crude carrier off the United Arab Emirates' port of Jabal 'Ali and although it was being escorted by the U.S. frigate *Rentz*, it appeared powerless to respond.

The Defence Department has embarrassingly tried to explain that its concern is to protect only vessels using the U.S. flag and not American ships or lives sailing under flags of economic convenience.

Costs of the build-up have been soaring daily and Carlucci comes to the Defence Department amid a furore to scale down the country's massive military spending. The demands stem from concern that stock markets may totally collapse if the U.S. does not cut its budget.

Chairman of the Armed Services Committee Les Asprin, has indentified U.S. expenditure in the Persian Gulf as one of the key areas for action and said Thursday the costs of the operations as well as arms control were the core issues staring Carlucci in the face for reductions.

The incoming defence secretary is also under pressure to clarify the U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf and dampen fears that America is not heading for war with Iran, which is thought to have propelled the crash on international markets and the slump in the U.S. dollar.

Weinberger's sudden resignation had not been expected but coincided with the U.S. being caught "red-handed" lying about its latest act of aggression, which resulted in the death of an Indian fisherman when an Arab fishing boat heading for Sharjah was shot up.

On the out-going secretary, the London *Guardian* felt that history would be unlikely to be so charitable as the superlatives laden on Weinberger by Reagan.

What Americans may remember of his tenure, it said, was the bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut by Lebanese revolutionaries, the invasion of Grenada, the controversial raids on Libya and the extraordinary attack on the U.S. frigate *Stark* by its near ally Iraq, in May.

Reza'i on Readiness To Oppose U.S. 'Aggression'

LD071908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Text] Another report in this newscast, which you will now hear, concerns the interview given by the supreme commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Mashhad on the popular readiness to oppose U.S. aggression.

Mohsen Reza'i, supreme commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC), in an interview with our correspondent in Mashhad this morning, stressed the awareness and readiness of the population to participate in programs to be announced later that aim to oppose U.S. aggression. He said: The United States has been flexing its muscles in the Persian Gulf to stop us from attaining the great victory that is awaiting us. However, its action has prepared an even greater victory for us. We are now waiting for a victory greater than the fall of Saddam—the disgraceful U.S. retreat from the Persian Gulf.

Referring to the policy of retaliation adopted by the warriors of Islam against U.S. and European forces in the Persian Gulf, the supreme IRGC commander said: Our policy on enemy aggressions has always been based on returning a powerful blow. We select our targets with coolness and attack them. He added: Maybe the United States is trying to stabilize its position in the Persian Gulf by bringing a peace-keeping force to the region. However, we have the correct attitude toward the presence of the United States and its attacks. Today the United States is on one side of the fight. The issue of its neutrality in the war no longer has any value in the world. So long as the United States is present in the Persian Gulf it will have to expect attacks from our combatants.

Continuing the interview, Mohsen Reza'i discussed the capability of the Islamic Republic to supply the arms needed for the war, and said: The Islamic Republic of Iran has obtained weapons that are among the most secret in the world. The matter of self-sufficiency and the assembly of some of these weapons have already started.

He added: Several years ago we started extensive planning for military industries. The world, having witnessed the events in the Persian Gulf, has realized that the Islamic Republic's progress in arms construction is real.

Referring to the IRGC's plans for arms and material production for the Guards Corps, the supreme IRGC commander said: We are currently constructing a type of tank that encompasses all the special qualities and attributes of tanks built by the East and West. In addition, we have so far tested three types of aircraft designed at home. Moreover, serious research in producing other prototypes and production of such aircraft are in progress.

Minister on Missile Manufacture, New Submarine
LD081159 Tehran IRNA in English 0800 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 8, IRNA—Minister of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Mohsen Rafiqdust said Iran is heading towards military self-sufficiency and is capable of manufacturing surface-to-surface missiles.

In an interview with the English morning daily *Tehran Times* printed Sunday, Rafiqdust said the country has reached hundred percent self- sufficiency in manufacturing mortars. "The quality of mortar production is very high and 107mm mortars are on the road of being completely manufactured in Iran," the IRGC minister added.

He noted that mass production of anti-tank TOW missiles are underway, adding that the country will be self-sufficient in this field in the near future.

Moreover, he said, Iran is self-sufficient in mass production of RPG7s and that a 122mm field gun is being produced by the military industries which will make the country needless [as received] of buying them from abroad.

"We are completing manufacture of SCUD missiles," the minister said, adding Iran is copying surface-to-air missiles of all kinds and will be able to produce them in mass in the near future.

As for naval hardware, Rafqidust said, "Very soon we will be able to produce 200 tons landing craft. We are also producing a new kind of submarine which is very advanced."

Rafiqdust said the IRGC is planning to manufacture its own fighter planes in the near future. "At the moment we are producing a version of DC-7 planes," he told the paper.

IRGC Spokesman Discusses New Anti-U.S. Measures
LD071323 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps [IRGC] spokesman Afshar told a group of reporters today that to confront U.S. plots, those individuals who are able to go to the front, whether as combatants or as technical support cadres, must be ready to register and go to the front. Those brothers who have not yet undergone military training and are able to go to the war front must be ready to register for training courses and go to the front. In addition to other means of support they provide, the entire ummah—who have always supported the war front—particularly the richer sections, are required to help with war related expenses. They should help the army of Islam by underwriting combat expenses, ranging from one combatant up to a military unit.

In another part of his statement, Mr Afshar said: The IRGC needs cooperation in various fields: behind the lines, at training garrisons, at bases, and among resistance ranks. The people can provide effective cooperation here. In addition, by learning the necessary defensive operations, including countering chemical warfare, the people should enhance their capacity in the face of enemy threats. Special programs have been devised in this regard; these will be announced following Preparedness Week.

Regarding the preparedness of government bodies, the IRGC spokesman stated: To enhance greater participation in war related matters and to provide greater support for the programs aimed at strengthening the war front, all ministries and government bodies have been emphatically told to send their programs to the War Support Supreme Council for approval. A number of plans have been devised and will be announced once they have been reviewed and approved by the War Support Supreme Council.

He called on the people and executive bodies to quickly send practical suggestions relevant to the struggle against the criminal United States—be it combat operations in the Persian Gulf or battles on the imposed war fronts—to the Secretariat of the War Support Supreme Council, the Presidentical Office, and the IRGC.

Regarding the preparedness of operational units, Mr Afshar said: Following a seminar held in the presence of the commanders of operational units, relevant plans for strengthening the defense of the Persian Gulf and for carrying out a range of activities along the fronts were considered. The executive needs and problems relating to them have been identified and communicated to the country's leaders.

In conclusion, he said: In the same way as all plots so far hatched by the enemies of the Islamic revolution have been neutralized by the powerful presence of the people, we hope that with the plans prepared and their implementation by the bodies concerned, we will witness more crushing blows by the combatants of Islam to the edifice of the criminal United States. God willing, the United States will be forced abjectly and humiliatingly to withdraw from the Persian Gulf and to disappoint the hopes of the enemies of Islam in saving Saddam.

Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

14 Casualties in Iraqi Air Raid

LD061554 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov 6, IRNA—One civilian was martyred and another 13 among them two children were wounded when Iraqi warplanes bombed two non-military targets in Khuzestan Province, Friday morning.

Some damage was inflicted on the housing quarters in the enemy air raid.

Communique No 3,012

LD061628 Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 6, IRNA—An Iraqi warplane was shot down in the southern Iranian oil fields in the Persian Gulf by Iranian anti-aircraft fire at 21:10 hours local time (17:40 GMT) Thursday. The plane was seen crashing into the sea.

The 3012th Joint Staff communique said that Iranian Navy gunboats intercepted and searched 11 cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Thursday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied they were not carrying cargo for Iraq.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions in Dehloran and Mehran, western fronts, yesterday, killing a number of enemy soldiers and setting ablaze parts of their positions, five gun emplacements and a munitions dump of theirs. Over the same period, Iranian Gendarmes also destroyed 15 enemy gun emplacements, two vehicles loaded with personnel and a jeep in the southern fronts.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and two enemy anti-aircraft guns, two observation posts and a munitions dump were destroyed in the northwestern fronts, in artillery duels with Iranian forces Thursday.

Iranian artillery fire pounded Iraqi positions in parts of the southern fronts Thursday, inflicting heavy casualties on enemy soldiers and destroying three tanks and a munitions dump of theirs.

In Panjwin and Halaleh, northwestern and western sectors, Thursday, Iranian combatants opened fire on a group of Iraqi tanks, silencing their fire and inflicting heavy losses on the tanks.

An Iraqi patrol convoy was repelled in Mehran, western sector, Thursday when hit by Iranian artillery fire.

An Iraqi tank battalion moving in areas overlooking Maymak, western sector, yesterday suffered considerable losses under Iranian artillery fire.

The communique said that on Thursday, Iraqi engineering operations in Qasr-e Shirin, Badra and Naft-e Shah, western fronts were halted.

Reprisal Attacks To Resume

LD062049 Tehran IRNA in English 2045 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran Nov. 6, IRNA—Iran's Muslim forces will resume their reprisal attacks against Iraq in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on Iran's non-military areas over the past few days.

In a statement issued here Friday, the War Information Headquarters (WIH) announced that the aggressor Baghdad regime had continued its air raids on a number of civilian areas in Khuzestan Province over the past few days, including its Friday attack on a non-military point in the Khuzestan Province.

"The Baghdad rulers need serious punishment in order to discontinue their mischief," the statement said.

The statement did not say when the reprisal attacks will resume but it is expected to start within the next hours.

He called on Iraqi people to immediately evacuate areas near military-industrial centres and take refuge in the four holy cities to remain secure.

Attack on Majnun Islands Thwarted

LD071657 Tehran IRNA in English 1636 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov. 7, IRNA—Muslim combatants thwarted attempts by a company of the Iraqi Sixth Corps which tried to approach Iranian positions on Majnun Islands Friday night.

Enemy troops were forced to flee the region sustaining heavy losses, when facing the timely artillery fire of Iran's Muslim forces.

Meanwhile, the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr, Khuzestan Province, were subjected to heavy artillery fire of Iraq troops Saturday as a result of which some damage was inflicted on several residential quarters.

Communique No 3,013

LD071738 Tehran IRNA in English 1510 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov 7, IRNA—Naval forces of the Islamic Republic carrying out special defensive missions in the southern waters searched cargos of three commercial ships in the Hormuz Strait Saturday. The vessels were allowed to continue voyage as no suspicious cargo was found, said a military communique here today.

Communique No. 3013 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces added that Iranian tank and mortar fire on Iraqi positions in most fronts particularly in Yabis, and Chazabeh operational theaters destroyed three tanks and a munition depot in Nahr-e Anbar, inflicting some casualties on enemy troops.

Iranian artillery responded to Iraqi sporadic fire in Sharhani, Bajliyah, Bubiyan, Galalah and southern Kushk, silencing enemy fire and damaging at least four Iraqi tanks. Two Iraqi patrol units were also forced to flee from Mehran and Yabis operational regions by accurate Iranian fire.

Iraqi engineering activities including mine-planting, erecting of barbed-wire fences, and road and canal construction were disrupted when subjected to the heavy artillery fire of the Muslim combatants. [Words indistinct] combatants suppressed relocation activities of Iraqi tanks and vehicles in Naft Khaneh, Mandali, Zubaydat, Al-Tib, as well as Jazabah, west of Jufayr and north of Al-Hawr al-Azim inflicting some losses on the enemy.

At least 10 Iraqi gun emplacements and two munitions dumps were destroyed and a number of enemy soldiers were killed when their positions were targetted by Gendarmerie forces of Iran, the communique concluded.

Hits on Basra Confirmed

LD072203 Tehran IRNA in English 1819 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 7 IRNA—An Iraqi citizen from Basra confirmed that Iranian shelling and artillery fire at the military and industrial centers of Basra have inflicted heavy losses, which the Iraqi regime tries to counter through false propaganda.

The Iraqi who recently arrived in Dubai, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that he himself saw Iranian artillery shells precisely hitting military centres of Iraq's second largest city. But the Iraqi propaganda machinery unabashedly distorts the fact, claiming that residential areas were destroyed and that several civilians were killed in the Basra shelling, he added.

Last week's shelling of military and industrial centres in Basra and the missile attack on the Iraqi Air Force Command Centre in Baghdad, was in retaliation for the mischiefs of the Ba'thist regime, in bombarding several non-military areas in Fars and Khuzestan Provinces.

'Economic Installation' Bombed

LD081026 Tehran IRNA in English 1023 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov 7, IRNA—Iranian Air Force jet fighters heavily bombed an Iraqi economic installation northeast of Kirkuk at 10:32 hours local time (07:02 GMT) Sunday morning. The center was raided in retaliation for the recent Iraqi attacks on non-military centers in Iran, said a Joint Staff Headquarters statement.

According to the statement all the fighters returned safely to bases after inflicting substantial losses on the Iraqi regime.

Economic, Military Targets Shelled

LD081125 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] According to the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, from 0800 yesterday to 0800 today, the long-range artillery of the Ground Forces brought under pounding fire all military and economic targets throughout the western and southern frontier strip inside Iraq. As a result of this precise and coordinate shelling, much damage was inflicted on the targets.

According to the General Staff of the three services of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGG], the heavy artillery of the IRGC Ground Forces fired on military, economic, and industrial installations in Basra, Umm Qasr, (?Al-'Uzayr), and Al-Qurnah caused heavy casualties and damage to the Ba'thist-Zionist enemy.

Missiles Fired at Baghdad Communications

LD081612 Tehran IRNA in English 1607 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 8, IRNA—Missile unit of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps' (IRGC) Air Force division fired two surface-to-surface missiles at Iraq's radio and television, and the central communications buildings in Baghdad at 17:42 and 18:25 hours local time (14:12 and 14:55 hours GMT) today.

Announcing the above here today the IRGC Central Hqs. warned that more smashing blows will be inflicted on Iraq's military economic and industrial centers if the Baghdad regime continues its mischievous acts.

WIH Spokesman on Missile Attack

LD081715 Tehran IRNA in English 1709 GMT 8 Nov 87

["WIH Warns of Sterner Blows After Slamming Missiles on Baghdad"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Nov 8, IRNA—Baghdad rulers on the eve of the U.S.-inspired Arab summit meet in Amman had intensified their wicked acts by attacking Iranian civilian centers, in a vain bid to convince the participants that Iraq is not in a weak position against Iran, said a War Information Headquarters (WIH) spokesman here Sunday.

After launching two missiles on Baghdad's radio-television center and the central communications building tonight, the WIH spokesman recalled that Iraqi rulers had enhanced their mischievious acts, in spite of constant warnings of the Islamic Republic for reprisal measures.

Iran's decisive responses including preventive operations by the Muslim combatants have always been and will prove tangible for the Ba'thist regime, he said.

Iranian Muslim combatants strongly responded to enemy attacks, after issuing due warnings, in order to prove that the Islamic Republic will categorically answer the Iraqi regime's acts of mischief under any circumstances, stressed the WIH spokesman.

The Muslim combatants will frustrate the enemy for trying to politically exploit its wicked acts, he added.

The spokesman concluded by stressing that Iraqi rulers should know that Islamic Iran will never give in to pressures.

Communique No 3,014

LD081720 Tehran IRNA in English 1703 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov 8, IRNA—Iranian jet fighters pounded an Iraqi economic center northwest of Kirkuk this morning inflicting considerable losses on it. All planes returned safely to bases after the successful bombardment, the 3014th Joint Staff communique reported here today.

The communique added that long-range artillery of Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi economic and military installations from 0800 local time Saturday to Sunday morning, inlficting substantial losses on the enemy.

Iran's roving ships detected and deontated a mine in the Persian Gulf waters Sunday morning, and intercepted and searched four commercial vessels and tankers in Hormuz Strait.

Artillery fire of Muslim forces silenced Iraqi fire throughout the war fronts with the enemy troops sustaining some casualties and losses on each front. An Iranian reconnaissance unit in a northwestern front discovered and seized considerable amount of Iraqi supplies and motor parts and carried them to base. Several pieces of enemy weapons were also siezed from the Iraqi troops.

An Iraqi patrol unit was suppressed in 'Ayn Khush operational theater and artillery fire of Iranian combatants forced enemy troops to flee the region. Also Iraqi relocation activities in Sumar, Mandali and Naft Khaneh were halted.

Iraqi troops in the Basra operational region came under the long-range artillery fire of Muslim forces, during which a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded. Iraqi engineering activities in Bajliyah, Kushk, Nahr-e Anbar, Zubaydat and Basra regions were also halted.

At least 10 Iraqi gun emplacements, a munition dump and several pieces of heavy weapons were destroyed and a number of enemy troops were killed or wounded as their positions were shelled by Iranian Gendarmerie forces in a southern front Saturday.

Iraqi Garrison Bombed

LD091101 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] According to reports from the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iranian Air Force pilots in fighter-bombers heavily bombed an enemy military garrison in Iraq's Irbil Province, as well as enemy troop concentration points in the Zubaydah and (Sharhani) sectors and heights 175 in four separate sorties across the border at 0810, 0940, 0955, and 1130 today.

After inflicting heavy losses and casualties on the Zionist enemy, all our pilots returned safely to their bases.

Artillery Fire Halts Troop Movements

LD091133 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] In the wake of a movement by the Iraqi Zionist regime's forces in the Nasr-4 operational theater last night, the corps of Islam aimed heavy and intense artillery fire at the forces, inflicting heavy losses and casualties on them. Thanks to the vigilance of the observers and intense artillery fire of the ground forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, an extensive enemy troop movement in the Mawat operational sector was halted. As a result of this artillery fire, which pounded the positions and forces of the Zionist enemy for 2 hours along a 40-km front, a large number of the Ba'thist mercenaries were either killed or wounded and several of their ammunition depots were set ablaze. The Zionist enemy's headquarters in this region was also hit and all the troops there were killed.

Kurdish Forces Attack Iraqi Gunpowder Plant

LD081745 Tehran IRNA in English 1737 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 8, IRNA—Peshmergas of Iraq's Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) attacked 'Mish Dagh' gunpowder plant located on Mosul-Irbil road Saturday night inflicting heavy losses on it, Ramadan headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps, (IRGC) irregulars announced today.

The headquarters said three military bases in charge of guarding the plant were destroyed and 70 troops of the so-called Iraqi popular army were killed during the attack.

A good amount of Iraqi heavy and light weapons were also seized by the PUK peshmergas, said the headquarters.

U.S. Missiles Reportedly Seized From Afghans

PM061439 Jeddah SAUDI GAZETTE in English 2 Nov 87 p 1

[Muhammad 'Ali al-Jifri report: "Iran Took Stingers From Mujahidin"]

[Text] Twenty-four U.S.-made Stinger missiles were grabbed by Iran last month after Iranian Revolutionary Guards trapped a group of the Afghan Mujahidin in a convoy passing through Iranian territory.

Dr Abdullah Azzam, an authority on the Afghan Jihad, said he knew of the Iranian theft from Mujahidin sources.

Azzam, who had written several books on the Jihad, and has lived among the Mujahidin for the past six years, told me about the incident last Monday on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

"Abdul Qadir, commander of a Yunis Khalis' group, was moving with the Stingers and he wanted to take them into Herat, the western Afghan province, through Iran," Azzam said.

Herat is an open desert province and obviously the convoy would be exposed to bombardment by Russian and Afghan troops if the convoy entered through the tribal-dominated border.

"The Iranian authorities refused to allow the missiles to pass through from Iranian border post at Rabat," Azzam stated.

"When the negotiations between Abdul Qadir and the Iranians failed, he was approached by two Revolutionary Guards who proposed that they would help him smuggle the weapons through a secret passage," Azzam added.

A secret agreement or probably a bribe was made to the two guards.

"Thus Abdul Qadir entered Iran with the Stingers, but he was then ambushed by the Revolutionary Guards.

"Abdul Qadir's intention was to commute from Rabat to Zahedan inside Iran and then travel about 700 km in the Iranian territory to reach the border town of Torbat-e Jam. From there he had planned to penetrate Herat province," Azzam said.

Azzam said he did not know exactly where in Iran the ambush took place.

Dr Azzam denied that the United States supported the Mujahidin. When I told him that the foreign press was full of reports of such assistance, he was furious and said:

"I do not think that there is any Arab or Muslim who knows the Afghan Jihad in more detail than I. I do not think there is anyone. I defy anybody in the world to bring evidence that America offered one single weapon free to the Mujahidin.

"Basically, there is no American weapon in the Afghan war other than Stinger missiles. All weapons are Eastern-made. And the United States gets $70,000 for each Stinger.

"The United States has given nothing free, absolutely nothing. Many devoted Muslims as well as Islamic countries who do not want to be identified are offering secret funds to the Mujahidin.

"Further, I knew quite early on that some Muslims made efforts to purchase Stingers from the United States for the Mujahidin, long before these weapons emerged in the area."

Dr Azzam, 46, obtained his Ph.D. in religious studies from Al-Azhar University in 1973 and was an active Palestinian Mujahid for 18 months before he joined the Afghan Mujahidin.

He described the Stinger as the most dangerous weapon against fighter planes.

"This is the conviction of the Russian pilots who made an emergency landing in northwest Pakistan. They stated that Stingers were the most frightening weapon and said that they sought refuge from them by reading some verses of the Koran, which were taught to them by the Afghani Communists."

Azzam said that "President Reagan had asked Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the Islamic Organisation Party, whether they had received the American weapons sent to the Mujahidin. Rabbani told President Reagan that the Mujahidin transport their weapons on pack animals which take one month to reach the interior of Afghanistan.

"Then Rabbani sarcastically told President Reagan that probably the donkeys carrying his weapons were still overseas, trying to make the trans-Atlantic crossing."

Pakistan

Junejo Returns, Comments on Talks With Gandhi

BK080654 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has described his talks with his Indian counterpart, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in Kathmandu as positive and constructive. He asserted that the two countries will soon resume their talks in an effort to move the process of normalization forward. The prime minister made these statements during a news conference at Islamabad airport last night on his return home after attending the SAARC summit in Kathmandu and visiting Malaysia.

The prime minister said that a joint India-Pakistan ministerial meeting will be held in the first quarter of next year. We have decided to accelerate the pace of bilateral talks being held at various levels, he added.

Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo reported that the defense secretaries of Pakistan and India would meet soon to thrash out the Siachen issue and to find a solution. He added that the Indian prime minister had been told that it was the unilateral Indian action which had caused this situation. Pakistan had only acted in self defense.

The prime minister said that the question of not attacking each other's nuclear installations had also been discussed. He affirmed that he had reiterated Pakistan's principled stand on nuclear nonproliferation and had made it clear that any agreement in this regard should be made on a bilateral or regional basis.

The prime minister noted that Pakistan had presented many positive proposals at the SAARC summit, which were greatly appreciated. Responding to a question about the proposal to declare the SAARC member countries' region a nuclear weapon free zone, the prime minister expressed the hope that the countries of the region would seriously consider this proposal. He added that he had also emphasized at the summit that each country respect the sovereignty of its neighbors.

Commenting on the efforts being made to admit the Kabul regime, which has been installed with foreign support, into the SAARC, the prime minister affirmed that five out of the seven member countries are opposed to this.

Referring to his visit to Malaysia, the prime minister said that his talks with his Malayasian counterpart, Dr Mahathir Bin Mohamed, on matters of mutual interest were very fruitful. This will greatly contribute toward promoting bilateral relations. Both sides have decided to remove trade imbalance between them, which at present is in favor of Malaysia. A Malaysian delegation of traders and industrialists will soon visit Pakistan to assess the prospects of importing Pakistani goods. A joint committee of Chambers of Commerce and Industry has been set up to promote trade.

Ziaul Haq, Junejo Congratulate Soviet Leaders

BK070328 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] The 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution is being celebrated in the Soviet Union today. On this occasion, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo have sent congratulations to Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Andrey Gromyko and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov. They stated that Pakistan highly values the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries, relations which are based on the principle of peaceful coexistence and the spirit of good-neighborliness. They noted their appreciation for the recent positive trends in the relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union and expressed hope that these ties will be further strengthened in the years to come. This will not only benefit the people of the two countries, but will also strengthen the process of establishing peace in the region.

Nuclear Program Will Continue 'Uninterrupted'

BK071316 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 31 Oct 87 p 8

[Excerpt] Karachi, Oct. 30: "U.S. aid or no aid, Pakistan will continue its peaceful nuclear programme, uninterrupted", said Zain Noorani, state minister for foreign affairs here today.

Talking to newsmen prior to departure for Kathmandu, to represent Pakistan in the two-day SAARC Foreign Ministerial Council meeting to begin tomrrow, he said the Muslim League government had resolved to go ahead with its peaceful nuclear programme in all circumstances, as acquisition of nuclear power was imperative for development of our agriculture and industry.

He said Pakistan was short of traditional sources of energy, and it had no option but to acquire nuclear competency for peaceful uses.

"Pakistan cannot agree to any sort of pressure tactics meant to distract our attention from acquisition of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes", he categorically stated.

Replying to a query, Zain Noorani said Pakistan's principled stand in this connection had been conveyed to the U.S. Congress already.

He said Pakistan's principled stand on nuclear technology or our sovereignty could not be bargained for seeking continuity in economic aid. He said the government was

convinced that heavy dependence on foreign aid was not in the fitness of things and must be avoided. He said our development endeavour should be such that it relied mainly on self-help.

Zain Noorani said a particular lobby was trying to give a tinted vision to Pakistan's principled stand on nuclear capability for peaceful purposes. He said Pakistan had repeatedly asked India to sign Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. He said Pakistan was prepared to open its nuclear installations for international inspection, provided India also did the same. He said mutual inspection of the nuclear installations of both India and Pakistan could give the actual picture and convince the Congress as to which country was abiding by principles. He, however, said adoption of double standards was in no way fair and permsissible.

Important Decisions: Mr. Noorani said the SAARC summit was expected to take 'important and positive decisions of far-reaching consequence' in respect of enhancing cooperation among the member states in the fields of education, culture, and socio-economy.

He elaborated that the experiment of joining hands on the levels of education, culture, and socio-economy by the seven-member states of the region had proved of immense success and "is fruitfully marching ahead towards yielding gainful results, to the mutual advantage of the member states". [passage omitted]

Sri Lanka

Casualties Reported in Colombo Bombing 9 Nov

BK091311 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1306 GMT 9 Nov 87

["OANA pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 09 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Twelve persons were reported killed and several injured when a time bomb was reported to have exploded in a passenger coach this evening at 1730 hours (local time) close to the Maradana police station in Colombo.

A senior police official told *Lanka Puwath* that already 12 bodies have been recovered from the ill fated passenger coach which was carrying commuters home after work.

He said that subversives were responsible for the explosion.

Intelligence reports earlier revealed that subversives had planned to disrupt the normal life of the community

Maximum security is now in force throughout Sri Lanka.

Death Toll Rises to 15

BK091423 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1416 GMT 9 Nov 87

["OANA pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 09 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Fifteen persons were reported killed and 60 others injured in a powerful bomb explosion this evening in the city of Colombo.

A senior police official told *Lanka Puwath* that preliminary investigations had revealed that a time bomb which was inside a van parked close to the Maradana police station about 3 kilometres from Colombo Fort had exploded about 1735 hours local time killing 15 persons and wounding 60 others, many of them communters waiting for bus to take them home.

A section of the police living quarters was also reported damaged.

Authorities at the Colombo General Hospital said that 62 persons were injured and were warded for treatment.

AFP Reports 32 Dead

BK091551 Hong Kong AFP in English 1539 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Colombo, Nov 9 (AFP)—At least 32 people were killed and more than 100 injured when a powerful bomb exploded outside a police station in a busy commerical area here, Monday, police and doctors said.

Doctors said that 32 people had been confirmed dead but added that most of the injured would not survive because of severe burns and shock.

Ten children were among those killed, they said. [passage omitted]

Jayewardene Returns From New Delhi 7 Nov

BK081135 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Excerpt] President J.R. Jayewardene, accompanied by Mrs Jayewardene, returned home last night after attending the third summit of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and a 3-day visit to India. The president was received at the airport by Prime Minister R. Premadasa, Mrs Premadasa, and Ministers Wijepala Mendis and Denzil Fernando. There was no arrival ceremony at the airport.

The minister of land and Mahaweli development, Gamini Dissanayake, and the secretary to the president, W.M.P.B. Menikdiwela, also returned last night with the president. [passage omitted]

Indian Peace Keeping Force Continues Offensive

BK071045 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0855 GMT 7 Nov 87

["OANA pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 07 (*Lanka Puwath*)—While the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) consolidated its capture of Velvettiturai, LTTE terrorist leader Prabhakaran's home base, and continued its offensive in Vedamarachchi today it continued its operations to clear pockets of terrorists throughout the Jaffna Peninsula, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Killinochchi in the north and Trincomalee and Batticaloa in eastern Sri Lanka, official sources told *Lanka Puwath*.

They said that the Indian Peace Keeping Force after moving northeast from Jaffna, and capturing Velvettiturai had continued forward briskly clearing the area of terrorists as the Indian troops marched through Thondamannar, Point Pedro and down east along Vedamarachchi passing Puloli, Vallipuram, Ampan, Nagar Kovil, Kudarappu and were now at Chempiyanpattu.

Indian military intelligence reports had reported that in parts of Vedamarachchi the public had prevented LTTE terrorists from laying landmines in their area against the LTTE [as received].

The people at Point Pedro had urged Yogi, the leader of the LTTE's political wing to give up the futile war against the Indian Peace Keeping Force.

There were also unconfirmed reports that Yogi was now dead.

The IPKF and Sri Lankan security forces were reported to have taken maximum security measures to safeguard civilian life and property in these areas.

Spokesman on Jaffna, Other Areas

BK071644 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, vigorous search operations are continuing by the peacekeeping force [PKF] in Jaffna and other sectors to unearth arms. An official spokesman said in New Delhi this evening that in search operations in (Moranka) and (Alankan) areas the PKF has recovered large quantities of arms and ammunition. In the Trincomalee sector, a PKF patrol was fired upon and its vehicle was hit by a mine blast injuring six PKF personnel. In an encounter with LTTE militants in area Kankesanthurai yesterday, 11 LTTE personnel were killed by the peacekeeping force. Parts of mortars and equipment for making improvised devices were recovered.

In the eastern sector, LTTE cadres are making increased efforts to create terror. In area Muttur, two civilians were killed while another two were abducted by the LTTE. In Batticaloa also, two civilians were abducted. One of them was later found dead, his body tied to a lamp post.

Four armed LTTE men hijacked a Red Cross jeep at gunpoint between Kankesanthurai and Telipillai today while it was on a supply mission of relief material. Our correspondent in Jaffna says the chief of the Indian Red Cross in Jaffna, Mr Venu Gopal, the sole occupant of the vehicle, managed to escape unhurt with the help of local people who strongly resisted the action of the LTTE. The peacekeeping force has launched a vigorous search to apprehend the culprits.

A spokesman of the Red Cross said in Jaffna that the LTTE action is aimed at sabotaging relief operations.

Meanwhile, curfew relaxation in Jaffna and Chunnakam has been increased from 6 to 8 hours. Food and medical aid and protection from LTTE to civilians is being provided by the peacekeeping force. Three generators are being used in Jaffna for running overhead water supply pumps.

200 LTTE 'Terrorists' Captured

BK080945 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0930 GMT 8 Nov 87

["OANA pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 08 (*Lanka Puwath*) — Two hundred LTTE terrorists have been captured in the Batticaloa District during a search operation by the Indian Peace Keeping Force [IPKF] and the police, official sources told *Lanka Puwath*.

They said that two Indian naval helicopters were scouring the land and the sea in Batticaloa for terrorist movements, as a backup for the land and sea patrols by the IPKF and the Indian Navy.

Armed Forces Placed on 'Red Alert' 8 Nov

BK080416 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Sri Lanka's Armed Forces and the police will come out in full strength from today to thwart attempts by subversive elements to disrupt law and order in the southern parts of the country. The chief of the Joint Operation Command, General Cyril Ranatunge, told a local weekly, the *Colombo Weekend*, that government has received information of plans to disrupt [words indistinct].

A massive security operation gets under way from today with forces being put on the red alert. Home guard, in all the southern districts, have all been asked to report for duty.

Our Colombo correspondent, Plabon Majumder, says that the subversive groups in the south of Sri Lanka, like the proscribed Janatha Vikmukthi Peramuna [JVP], is likely to create law and order problems, as Sri Lankan Parliament takes up two bills for a 3-day debate next Tuesday to create a provincial council for granting of regional autonomy to north and eastern region. Official sources say that at least 40 members and supporters of the ruling United National Party have been killed in the last 3 months, allegedly by the JVP in the south of the country, since the signing of the peace accord.

According to reports, police stations have also been asked to keep close surveillance of places of worship. This followed information that subversive elements were gathering at these places and some hard-core elements were traced in robes of monks.

Police Round up 11 JVP Members in South
BK090959 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0940 GMT 9 Nov 87

["OANA pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 09 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Police have rounded up eleven alleged subversives in the southern province during the last 24 hours.

Official sources told *Lanka Puwath* that among those arrested were hard-core members of the proscribed Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) who were engaged in acts of subversion against the Sri Lanka Government.

They said the arrests were made in the deep south.

Of the eleven subversives arrested, two were taken into custody at Weeraketiya, five at Beliatta and three who were alleged to have robbed shot guns from Hungama.

Meanwhile a massive security network has been put into operation throughout the south including the city of Colombo, following intelligence reports of planned acts of subversion.

Official sources said that the Joint Operations Command (JOC) under General Cyril Ranatunge was directing security operations in which the police, army, navy, air force and the para-military special task force were involved.

The public were once again warned against false rumours being spread by subversives.